The Maryland Gazette.

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BANK OF THE U. STATES.

From the Globe.

It has been generally known for some months past that the propriety of withdrawing the public deposites from the Bank of the United States was under consideration and engaged much of the attention of the President and of the different members of his Cabinet, all of whom had been called upon by the President to assist him in his deliberations on this subject. After a very full and careful examination, the President came to the conclusion that the public deposites ought to be changed to the State Banks, and his opinion was communicated in writing to his Cabinet on Wednesday last, at a meeting held specially for that purpose, and the facts and reasons on which it was founded. As public attention has been drawn to this subject, it is deemed proper, in order to prevent misunderstanding or misrepresentation, to lay before the people the communication made by the President as above mentioned, and a copy has been furnished to us for that purpose, which we now proceed to publish.

Read to the CABINET, *on the 18th of Sept.* 1833.

Having carefully and anxiously considered all the facts and arguments, which have been submitted to him, relative to a removal of the public deposites from the Bank of the United States, the President deems it his duty, to communicate in this manner to his Cabinet the final conclusions of his own mind, and the reasons on which they are founded, in order to put them in durable form, and to prevent misconceptions.

The President's convictions of the dangerous tendencies of the Bank of the United States, since signally illustrated by its own acts, were so overpowering when he entered upon the duties of Chief Magistrate, that he felt it his duty, notwithstanding the objections of the friends by whom he was surrounded, to avail himself of the first occasion, to call the attention of Congress and the people, to the question of its re-charter. The opinions expressed in his Annual Message of December, 1829, were reiterated in those of December, 1830 and 1831, and in that of 1830, he threw out for consideration, some suggestions in relation to a substitute. At the session of 1831-2, an act was passed by a majority of both houses of Congress re-chartering the present Bank, upon which the President felt it his duty to put his constitutional veto. In his message, returning that act, he repeated and enlarged upon the principles and views briefly asserted in his Annual Messages, declaring the Bank to be, in his opinion, both inexpedient and unconstitutional, and announcing to his countrymen, very unequivocally, his firm determination never to sanction, by his approval, the continuance of that institution or the establishment of any other upon similar principles.

There are strong reasons for believing that the motive of the Bank in asking for a re-charter at that session of Congress, was to make a leading question in the election of a President of the United States the ensuing November, and all steps deemed necessary, were taken to procure from the people, a reversal of the President's decision.

Although the charter was approaching its termination, and the Bank was aware that it was the intention of the Government to use the public deposite as fast as it accrued, in the payment of the public debt, yet did it extend its loans from Jan. 1831, to May 1832, from $42,402,394 24 to $70,428,070 72, showing an increase of $28,025,766 48, in six-teen months. It is confidently believed, that the leading object of this immense extension of its loans, was to bring as large a portion of the people as possible under its power and influence, and it has been disclosed, that some of the largest sums were granted on very unusual terms to conductors of the public press. In some of these cases the motive was made manifest by the nominal or insufficient security taken for the loans, by the large amounts discounted; by the extraordinary time allowed for payment, and especially by the subsequent conduct of those receiving the accommodations. Having taken these pecuniary steps to obtain control over public opinion the Bank came into Congress and asked a new charter. The object avowed by many of the advocates of the Bank, was to *put the President to the test*, that the country might know his final determination relative to the Bank prior to the ensuing election. Many documents and edifices were printed and circulated at the expense of the Bank, to bring people to a favorable decision upon its pretentions.—Those whom the Bank appears to have made its debtors for the special occasion, were warned of the ruin which awaited them, should the President be sustained, and attempts were made to alarm the whole people by painting the depression in the price of property and produce, and the general loss, inconvenience and distress, which it was represented would immediately follow the rejection of the President in opposition to the Bank.

Can it now be said that the question of a charter of the Bank was not decided at the election which ensued? Had the veto been equivocal, or had it not covered the whole ground—if it had merely taken exceptions to the details of the Bill or to the time of its passage—if it had not met the whole ground of constitutionality and expediency, then there might have been some plausibility for the allegation that the question was not decided by the people. It was to compel the President to take his stand that the question was brought forward at that particular time. He met the challenge, willingly took the position into which his adversaries sought to force him, & frankly declared his unalterable opposition to the Bank as being both unconstitutional and inexpedient. On that ground the case was argued to the people, and now that the people have sustained the President, notwithstanding the array of influence and power which was brought to bear upon him, it is too late, he confidently thinks, to say that the question has not been decided.—Whatever may be the opinions of others, the President considers his re-election as a decision of the people against the Bank.—In the concluding paragraph of his Veto Message he said:—

'I have now done my duty to my country. If sustained by my fellow citizens, I shall be grateful and happy, if not, I shall find in the motives which impel me, ample grounds for contentment and peace.'

He was sustained by a just people, and he desires to evince his gratitude by carrying into effect their decision, so far as it depends upon him.

Of all the substitutes for the present Bank which have been suggested, none seems to have united any considerable portion of the public in its favour. Most of them are liable to the same constitutional objections for which the present Bank has been condemned, and perhaps to all there are strong objections on the score of expediency. In ridding the country of an irresponsible power which has attempted to control the Government, care must be taken not to unite the same power with the Executive branch. To give a President the control over the currency and the power over individuals now possessed by the Bank of the United States, even with the material difference that he is responsible to the people, would be as objectionable and as dangerous as to leave it as it is. Neither the one nor the other is necessary, and therefore ought not to be resorted to.

On the whole, the President considers it as conclusively settled that the charter of the Bank of the United States will not be renewed, and he has no reasonable ground to believe that any substitute will be established. Being bound to regulate his course by the laws as they exist, and not to anticipate the interference of the legislative power, for the purpose of framing new systems, it is proper for him seasonably to consider the means by which the services rendered by the Bank of the United States are to be performed after its charter shall expire.

The existing laws declare, that 'the deposites of the money of the United States, in places in which the said Bank and branches thereof may be established, shall be made in said Bank or branches thereof, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall at any time otherwise order and direct, in which case the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately lay before Congress, if in session, and if not, immediately after the commencement of the next session, the reason of such order or direction.'

The power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the deposites is *unqualified*. The provision that he shall report his reasons to Congress, is no limitation. Had it not been inserted, he would have been responsible to Congress, had he made a removal for any other than good reasons, and his responsibility now ceases, upon the rendition of sufficient ones to Congress. The only object of the provision, is to make his reasons accessible to Congress, and enable that body more readily to judge of their soundness and purity, and thereupon to make such further provision by law as the legislative power may think proper in relation to the deposites of the public money. Those reasons may be very diversified. It was asserted by the Secretary of the Treasury without contradiction, as early as 1817, that he had power 'to control the proceedings' of the Bank of the United States at any moment by changing the deposites to the State Banks' should it pursue an illiberal course towards those institutions; that 'the Secretary of the Treasury will always be disposed to support the credit of the State Banks, and will invariably direct transfers from the deposites of the public money in aid of their legitimate exertions to maintain their credit;' and he asserted a right to employ the State Banks when the Bank of the United States should refuse to receive on deposites the notes of such State Banks as the public interest required should be received in payment of public dues. In several instances he did transfer the public deposites to State Banks, in the immediate vicinity of branches, for reasons connected only with the safety of those Banks, the public convenience and the interests of the Treasury.

If it was lawful for Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, at that time, to act on those principles, it will be difficult to discover any sound reason against the application of similar principles in still stronger cases. And it is a matter of surprise that a power which, in the infancy of the Bank, was freely asserted as one of the ordinary and familiar duties of the Secretary of the Treasury, should now be gravely questioned, and attempts made to excite and alarm the public mind as if some new and unheard of power was about to be usurped by the Executive branch of the Government.

It is but a little more than two and a half years to the termination of the charter of the present Bank. It is considered as the decision of the country that it shall then cease to exist, and no man, the President believes, has reasonable ground for expectation that any other Bank of the United States will be created by Congress. To the Treasury Department is entrusted the safe keeping and faithful application of the public moneys. A plan of collection different from the present, must therefore be introduced and put in complete operation before the dissolution of the present Bank. When shall it be commenced? Shall no step be taken in this essential concern until the charter expires, and the Treasury finds itself without an agent, its accounts in confusion, with no depository for its funds, and the whole business of the Government deranged? or shall it be delayed until six months, or a year, or two years before the expiration of the charter? It is obvious that any new system which may be substituted in the place of the Bank of the United States, could not be suddenly carried into effect on the termination of its existence without serious inconvenience to the Government and the people. Its vast amount of notes are then to be redeemed and withdrawn from circulation, and its immense debt collected.—These operations must be gradual, otherwise much suffering and distress will be brought upon the community. It ought to be not a work of months only, but of years, and the President thinks it cannot, with due attention to the interests of the people, be longer postponed. It is safer to begin it too soon than to delay it too long.

It is for the wisdom of Congress to decide upon the best substitute to be adopted in the place of the Bank of the United States; and the President would have felt himself relieved from a heavy and painful responsibility if in the charter to the Bank, Congress had reserved to itself the power of directing, at its pleasure, the public money to be elsewhere deposited, and had not devolved that power exclusively on one of the Executive Departments. It is useless now to inquire how this high and important power was surrendered by those who are peculiarly and appropriately the guardians of the public money. Perhaps it was an oversight. But as the President presumes that the charter to the Bank is to be considered as a contract on the part of the Government, it is not now in the power of Congress to disregard its stipulations; and by the terms of that contract the public money is to be deposited during the continuance of its charter, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall otherwise direct. Unless, therefore, the Secretary of the Treasury first acts, Congress have no power over the subject, for they cannot add a new clause to the charter or strike one out of it without the consent of the Bank; and consequently the public money must remain in that institution until the last hour of its existence, unless the Secretary of the Treasury shall remove it at an earlier day. The responsibility is thus thrown upon the Executive branch of the Government, of deciding how long before the expiration of the charter, the public interest will require the deposites to be placed elsewhere. And although to the frame and principle of our government, this decision would seem more properly to belong to the legislative power; yet as the law has imposed it upon the Executive Department, the duty ought to be faithfully and firmly met, and the decision made and executed upon the best lights that can be obtained, and the best judgment that can be formed. It would ill become the Executive Government, to shrink from any duty which the law imposes on it, to fix upon others the responsibility which justly belongs to itself. And while the President anxiously wishes to abstain from the exercise of doubtful powers, and to avoid all interference with the rights and duties of others, he must yet, with unshaken constancy, discharge his own obligations, and cannot allow himself to turn aside, in order to avoid any responsibility which the high trust with which he has been honoured requires him to encounter; and it being the duty of one of the Executive Departments to decide in the first instance, subject to the future action of the legislative power, whether the public deposits shall remain in the Bank of the United States until the end of its existence, or be withdrawn some time before, the President has felt himself bound to examine the question carefully and deliberately in order to make up his judgment on the subject: and in his opinion the near approach of the termination of the charter, and the public considerations heretofore mentioned, are of themselves amply sufficient to justify the removal of the deposites without reference to the conduct of the Bank, or their safety in its keeping.

But in the conduct of the Bank may be found other reasons very imperative in their character, and which require prompt action. Developements have been made from time to time of its faithlessness as a public agent, its misapplication of public funds, its interference in elections, its efforts, by the machinery of committees, to deprive the Government Directors of a full knowledge of its concerns, and above all, its flagrant misconduct as recently and unexpectedly disclosed in placing all the funds of the Bank, including the money of the Government, at the disposition of the President of the Bank as means of operating upon public opinion and procuring a new charter without requiring him to render a voucher for their disbursement. A brief recapitulation of the facts which justify these charges and which have come to the knowledge of the public and the President, will, he thinks, remove every reasonable doubt as to the course which it is now the duty of the President to pursue.

We have seen that in sixteen months, ending in May, 1832, the Bank had extended its loans more than $28,000,000 although it knew the Government intended to appropriate most of its large deposites during that year in payment of the public debt. It was in May, 1832, that its loans arrived at the maximum, and in the preceding March so sensible was the Bank that it would not be able to pay over the public deposite when it would be required by the Government, that it commenced a secret negotiation without the approbation or knowledge of the Government, with the agents, for about $2,700,000 of the three per cent. stocks held in Holland, with a view of inducing them not to come forward for payment for one or more years after notice should be given by the Treasury Department. This arrangement would have enabled the Bank to keep and use during that time the public money set apart for the payment of these stocks.

After this negotiation had commenced, the Secretary of the Treasury informed the Bank that it was his intention to pay off one half of the three per cents on the first of the succeeding July, which amounted to about $6,500,000. The President of the Bank, although the committee of investigation was then looking into its affairs at Philadelphia, came immediately to Washington, and upon representing that the Bank was desirous of accommodating the importing merchants at New York (which it failed to do) and undertaking to pay the interest itself, procured the consent of the Secretary after consultation with the President, to postpone the payment until the succeeding first of October.

Conscious that at the end of that quarter the Bank would not be able to pay over the deposites and that further indulgence was not to be expected of the Government, an agent was despatched to England secretly to negociate with the holders of the public debt in Europe, and induce them by the offer of an equal or higher interest than that paid by the Government to hold back their claims for one year, during which the Bank expected thus to retain the use of $5,000,000 of public money which the Government should set apart for the payment of that debt. The agent made an arrangement on terms, in part, which were in direct violation of the charter of the Bank, and when some incidents connected with this secret negotiation accidentally came to the knowledge of the public and the Government, then and not before, so much of it as was palpably in violation of the charter was disavowed! A modification of the rest was attempted with the view of getting the certificates without payment of the money, and thus absolving the Government from its liability to the holders. In this scheme the Bank was partially successful, but to this day the certificates of a portion of these stocks have not been paid, and the Bank retains the use of the money.

This effort to thwart the government in the payment of the public debt, that it might retain the public money to be used for their private interests, palliated by pretences notoriously unfounded and insincere, would have justified the instant withdrawal of the public deposites. The negotiation itself rendered doubtful the ability of the Bank to meet the demands of the Treasury, and the misrepresentations by which it was attempted to be justified, proved that no reliance could be placed upon its allegations.

If the question of a removal of the deposites presented itself to the Executive in the same attitude that it appeared before the House of Representatives at their last session, their resolution in relation to the safety of the deposites would be entitled to more weight, although the decision of the question of removal has been confided by law to another department of the Government. But the question now occurs, attended by other circumstances and new disclosures of the most serious import. It is true that in the message of the President, which produced this inquiry and resolution on the part of the House of Representatives, it was his object to obtain the aid of that body in making a thorough examination into the conduct and condition of the Bank and its branches in order to enable the Executive Department to decide whether the public money was longer safe in its hands. The limited power of the Secretary of the Treasury over the subject, disabled him from making the investigation as fully and satisfactorily as it could be done by a committee of the House of Representatives, and hence the President desired the assistance of Congress to obtain for the Treasury Department a full knowledge of all the facts which were necessary to guide his judgment. But it was not his purpose, as the language of his message will shew, to ask the Representatives of the people to assume a responsibility which did not belong to them, and relieve the Executive branch of the Government, from the duty which the law had imposed upon it. It is due to the President that his object in that proceeding should be distinctly understood, and that he should acquit himself of all suspicion of seeking to escape from the performance of his own duties, or of desiring to interpose another body between himself and the people in order to avoid a measure which he is called upon to meet. But although, as an act of justice to himself, he disclaims any design of soliciting the opinion of the House of Representatives in relation to his own duties, in order to shelter himself from responsibility under the sanction of their council, yet he is at all times ready to listen to the suggestions of the Representatives of the people, whether given voluntarily or upon solicitation, and to consider them with the profound respect to which all will admit that they are justly entitled. Whatever may be the consequences, however, to himself he must finally form his own judgment where the constitution and the law makes it his duty to decide, and must act accordingly; and he is bound to suppose that such a course on his part will never be regarded by that elevated body as a mark of disrespect to itself: but that they will, on the contrary, esteem it the strongest evidence he can give of his fixed resolution conscientiously to discharge his duty to them and the country.

A new state of things has, however, arisen since the close of the last session of Congress, and evidence has since been laid before the President, which he is persuaded would have led the House of Representatives to a different conclusion, if it had come to their knowledge. The fact that the bank controls, and in some cases substantially *owns*, and by its money *supports* some of the leading presses of the country, is now more clearly established. Editors to whom it loaned extravagant sums in 1831 and 1832, on unusual time and nominal security, have since turned out to be insolvent, and to others apparently in no better condition accommodations still more extravagant, on terms more unusual and sometimes without any security, have also been heedlessly granted.

The allegation which has so often circulated through those channels that the Treasury was bankrupt and the bank was sustaining it, when, for many years there has not been less, on an average, than six millions of public money in that institution, might be passed over as a harmless misrepresentation; but when it is attempted, by substantial acts, to impair the credit of the Government and tarnish the honour of the country, such charges require more serious attention. With six millions of public money in its vaults, after having had the use of from five to twelve millions for nine years, without interest, it became the purchaser of a bill drawn by our Government on that of France for about 900,000 dollars, being the first instalment of the French indemnity. The purchase money was left in the use of the bank, being simply added to the Treasury deposite. The bank sold the bill in England, and the holder sent it to France for collection, and arrangements not having been made by the French Government for its payment it was taken up by the agents of the bank in Paris with the funds of the bank in their hands. Under these circumstances it has, through its organs, openly assailed the credit of the Government; and has actually made, and persists in a demand of fifteen per cent. or $138,842 77 as damages, when no damage, or none beyond some trifling expense has in fact been sustained, and when the bank had in its own possession on deposite, several millions of the public money which it was then using for its own profit. Is a fiscal agent to the Government, which thus seeks to enrich itself at the expense of the public, worthy of further trust?

There are other important facts not in the contemplation of the House of Representatives, or not known to the members at the time they voted for the resolution.

Although the charter and the rules of the bank both declare that "not less than seven directors" shall be necessary to the transaction of business, yet the most important business even that of granting discounts to any extent, is entrusted to a committee of five members who do not report to the board.

To cut off all means of communication with the Government in relation to its most important acts at the commencement of the present year, not one of the Government Directors was placed on any one committee. And although, since, by an unusual remodelling of those bodies some of those directors have been placed on some of the committees, they are yet entirely excluded from the committee of Exchange, through which the greatest and most objectionable loans have been made.

When the Government directors made an effort to bring back the business of the bank to the bank, in obedience to the charter and the existing regulations, the board not only overruled their attempt, but altered the rule so as to make it conform to the practice, in direct violation of one of the most important provisions of the charter which gave them existence.

It has long been known that the President of the bank, by his single will, originates and executes many of the most important measures connected with the management and credit of the bank, and that the committee,

See Fourth Page.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, October 8, 1833.

We are authorised to announce RICHARD J. CRABB, Esq. as a Candidate to represent this city in the next House of Delegates.

Mr. Green

You are authorised to announce SPRIGG HARWOOD, Esquire, as a Candidate for a seat in the next General Assembly.

JACKSON REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR CONGRESS.

Second	District—	Richard B. Carmichael.
Third	do.	Charles S. Sewell.
Fourth	do.	Benjamin C. Howard.
Fifth	do.	Isaac McKim.
Sixth	do.	Roderick Dorsey.
Seventh	do.	Francis Thomas.
Eighth	do.	John T. Stoddert.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Baltimore City.

Louis W. Jenkins, Charles C. Harper.

Anne-Arundel County.

John S. Sellman, Wesley Linthicum,
Thomas Snowden, Jr. Charles D. Warfield.

Prince-George's County.

Dr. Benjamin Day, John B. Edelin,
Horatio C. Scott, James Somervell, Jr.

Talbot County.

Richard Spencer, George Stevens,
Morris O. Colston, Philip Horney.

Queen-Anne's County.

Lemuel Roberts, Thomas Wright, 3d.
Samuel R. Oldson, Robert Larmore

Cecil County.

William Knight, Levi H. Evans,
John S. Maffit, Lewis Thomas.

Harford County.

Henry H. Johns, James Nelson,
Samuel Sutton, Alexander Norris.

Frederick County.

David Schley, Joseph M. Palmer,
Abdiel Unkefer, John Sifford.

Washington County.

Fred. Humrickhouse, John O. Wharton,
John H. Mann, John D. Grove

We commence in this day's paper, the eloquent Address of John H. Culbreth, Esq. delivered before the Temperance Convention of Anne-Arundel county, and city of Annapolis, on Friday the 20th ult. We regret our limits preclude the publication of it in one paper. The conclusion will appear next week.

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

☞Subscribers are referred to the advertisement inserted in this day's paper, relative to the above valuable work, and will see the necessity of an immediate payment of their second year's subscription.

From the Washington Globe.

We understand that the following Banks have been selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the deposite of the money of the United States, in the places where they are respectively situated. The change was made on the first of October:

Baltimore—The Union Bank of Maryland.
Philadelphia—The Girard Bank.
New York—The Mechanics' Bank.
do The Manhattan Company.
do The Bank of America.
Boston—The Commonwealth Bank.
do The Merchants' Bank.

We understand that another Bank will be added in Philadelphia, as soon as the proper inquiries and arrangements can be made, and probably, also, another in New York, and that the necessary preparations are in progress for carrying the measure into full effect in other places, as speedily as practicable.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

Mr. Durant not having received the patronage which he richly merited on his recent ascension, it has been proposed to him to repeat the pleasing exhibition. To this proposition he has assented, provided the sum of five thousand dollars be raised by subscription. When the high gratification experienced by the numerous spectators, and the trifling remuneration received by Mr. Durant, are considered, it is not unreasonable to suppose that the sum required for a second ascension can readily be raised. We hope our citizens will consider the proposition, and if there should be a desire to gratify the public again, that a mode will be suggested by which it can be accomplished.

JOURNAL OF MR. DURANT'S AERIAL VOYAGE.

The Balloon was unmoored at 5 hours 27 minutes, the barometer standing at 29 42, and the thermometer 80. In a short time let go the Rabbit, and saw it land safely. At 5 h. 35 was over a road, and thought of descending, but kept on. At 5 h. 46 was within hailing distance of the earth, and conversed with several men; understood them to say the distance to Baltimore was 4 miles; understood their names to be Thomas and Philip Burgan. At 5. h. 50 was within hailing distance again, and conversed with several persons—understood them to say Baltimore was distant 7 miles. On inquiring the name of the first town, in the direction I was going, understood them to say Abington, and afterwards Bel-Air. At 5 h 55, saw the Sun set and heard the report of 2 guns; judging the sound came from W by N. About 3 minutes previous to which, tried an experiment for a gentleman in this city, which, if it proves successful, will be given to the world. At 6 h. 8, barom. 28,02, therm. 72. I was suspended over Gunpowder River. At 6h. 9, conversed with an inhabitant, understood his name to be Mr. Carroll, and the name of the place Perry Hall—understood the name of another gentleman to be Isaac Holland, who was very communicative: he informed me I was 13 miles from Baltimore, and the next town was Bel-Air—and desired I would not forget his name. At 6h. 16, again conversed, understood Bel-Air was distant 5 miles. Felt anxious to see the town having heard a good account of it before starting, by persons who told me I should go in that direction. At 6h. 32, barom. stood at 24,43, therm. 62. At 6h. 53. both anchors grappled with the earth about 200 feet from the Court House in Bel-Air About 200 persons immediately ran up, and politely proffered help, evincing a great desire to assist me. I remained suspended about one hundred feet, untill towed by them to a clear field in the middle of the town; at 6h. 44, the car touched the earth. At 6h. 53, I stepped from the car. At 7h. 12, every thing was secured—packed up and taken to Mr. Richardson's hotel, where I was politely received and entertained. Among the gentlemen who assisted me to alight were Benjamin Bond, Henry Richardson, Major W. Richardson, Dr. Augustus Bond, Dr. Munikhuysen, Col. H. Dorsey, Col. I. D. Maulsby, Joseph Robinson, Major Bradford, Mr. Dunmitt and Ralph S. Lee. The persons over whose farms I had passed, also came up with alacrity. I must not omit to mention the attention of the ladies in taking charge of my barometer, &c.—Tea was soon prepared and I partook heartily, having tasted nothing since half past seven o'clock, A. M. The tea table was graced with the presence of a large company of ladies, and my satisfaction was heightened by the presence and attention of the Rev'd. R. H. Davis, and Mr. Charbonnier. After tea we called on Colonel H. Dorsey, where a bottle of very superior old wine was produced, he having promised it to his friends in case the balloon should descend in the Village. In the morning I breakfasted by invitation with Mr. Robinson, Postmaster; I was here waited on by Mr. Kenny, deputed by the ladies of the lower part of the town, to express their thanks for having selected their village as the place of descent. A number of ladies called, personally, and were each presented with a flower from the decorations of the Car.

Left Bel-Air 9h. 30, and was escorted by a cavalcade of gentlemen to the county line; the cavalcade was composed of Col. Maulsby, Mr. Boulden, Mr. Elliott, Mr. McKenney, Mr. Furry, Mr. Jones, W. P. Maulsby, Mr. Davis, Dr. Bond, and Dr. Munnikhuysen. Arrived at Barnum's at half hast 3, P. M. I should have mentioned that Mr. Richardson sent me to Baltimore in his gig, for which, as well as for my entertainment, he would receive no remuneration

In conclusion I beg leave to present my thanks thus publicly to those gentlemen of the city who kindly afforded me their aid in the preparations for the ascent at the Garden, and [illegible] to acknowledge with a sense of obligation the courtesy which has been extended by the citizens generally in all the preparations and arrangements. At Bel-Air no less civility and kindness were afforded me on alighting there, and in returning to the city.—Nothing of personal attention has been wanting any where to make the ascent and the descent agreeable to my feelings.

C. F. DURANT.

AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

JOHN H. CULBRETH,

Before the Temperance Convention of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis, on Friday the 20th September, 1833, in the Hall of the House of Delegates.

[*Published at the request of the Convention.*]

CORRESPONDENCE.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this Convention are due to John H. Culbreth, Esq. for the able and eloquent address, which he has, this evening pronounced.

Resolved further, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair, to communicate to him the aforegoing resolution, and at the same time to request a copy of his address for publication.

Annapolis, Sept. 23d, 1833.

John H. Culbreth, Esq.

Dear Sir.—In the name of the members of the Temperance Convention, which assembled in this city on Friday last, the duty has been assigned us, to communicate to you, their unanimous pleasure, in regard to the address, which you pronounced before them, and we have, therefore, conceiving it a fit mode of discharging our duty, hereto prefixed certain resolutions, which were entered into on the occasion.

The manifestations of interest which the convention and the audience, that had assembled, evinced whilst your address was being delivered, were ample evidence of the satisfaction which was afforded them, and therefore, in behalf of the convention, and for ourselves individually, permit us to express the sincere hope, that no obstacle will interpose to prevent your compliance with the wishes of the convention.

With great respect,
Your obe't. serv'ts.
THOMAS KARNEY, Jr.
ALEX. RANDALL,
JOHN RIDOUT, } Com'tee.

Annapolis, Sept. 23d, 1833.

Gentlemen:—In compliance with the request contained in your note of to-day, I herewith send you for publication, a copy of the address which I had the honour of delivering before the Temperance Convention which assembled in this city on Friday last.

For the very flattering manner in which you were pleased to communicate the resolutions of the convention in reference to the address, accept, gentlemen, my respectful acknowledgments.

Your obe't. serv't.
JOHN H. CULBRETH.

To Thomas Karney, Jr.
Alexander Randall,
John Ridout, Esq'rs.

Mr. President:—I trust that the general importance of the subject which we are met this evening to enforce upon your attention, will be a sufficient, without a more special apology for my appearance before you on this interesting occasion. We are all deeply interested in the cause of Temperance, and bound to use our utmost endeavours to advance it. I know that I am incompetent to do justice to the subject, or to shed any new light upon it; and if I had consulted the dictates of prudence, rather than my own anxious desire to add my tribute, however feeble, to the progress of the noble cause in which we are engaged, I should not now have the honour of standing before you. The novelty has long since been worn off of this subject. The lights of eloquence have been shed upon it. The greatest and best men of the age have employed their time and talents in its elucidation. They have appealed to your judgments, to your interests, to your sympathies, with the woes of your fellow-man; they have placed the subject in every point of view of which it is susceptible, and enforced it with arguments, which one would suppose, would be irresistible by a rational creature. But these arguments have been resisted, or rather, they have ceased to make any impression upon our minds, because of their want of novelty. Is this as it should be? Are we like children to take no interest in any thing which is divested of the attraction of novelty? Are we never to emerge from this infantile imbecility? Is it not beneath the dignity of the human mind, is it not unworthy of us, as sentient and rational beings, to reject truths because they have been frequently inculcated upon us? I make these observations for the purpose, if possible, of engaging the attention of those who are assembled on this occasion, to a subject, which, although trite and hackneyed, is of the utmost vital importance.

Sir, the age in which we live seems eminently distinguished for the exertions that have been and are still being made, in the cause of benevolence and philanthropy. Man seems to have taken a higher and a nobler view of human nature and the relation in which he stands to society. Individual prosperity is now looked upon as more nearly allied to general prosperity, than it was wont to be. Self, which was once the object of all exertions and the boundary of all charities, is not now regarded as the sole and exclusive purpose for which man was created, but is fast merging in the loftier consideration of general good. Man is beginning to consider his fellow-man as derived from the same common origin, a member of the same common family, a contender for the same common prize, and interested in the same common pursuits, with himself. The numerous institutions that have arisen around us for the improvement of the moral and intellectual condition of man, are abundant evidences of the truth of this remark. We have the Colonization Society—through whose influence the feet of the black man are again to be placed upon upon his native soil, where he may cultivate 'his own vine and his own fig tree' unmolested, and unintimidated by the uplifted scourge of a cruel task master. The object of this society must appeal to the fervent wishes and strenuous exertions of every good man for its accomplishment. We have taken them from their homes. We have snatched them from the sunshine of freedom in which they were basking, and cast them into the gloom of slavery; it is our duty to reinstate them. We have bound the chains of oppression close around their necks; it is our bounden duty to unrivet those chains and replace them in that state of unshackelled freedom which they enjoyed anterior to their cruel ravishment, I say it is our *duty*, the moral responsibility of the debt which our ancestors incurred, in taking the African from his native hearth, for the gratification of an unholy avarice, has devolved upon us; and we have felt the weight which this devolution has brought with it. We have combined together for the purpose of discharging this countless debt, and through the exertions of this combination, we look forward, in confident anticipation, to the time, when the long benighted sons of Africa shall emerge from the darkness that now envelopes them into the glorious light of liberty, and when they shall be restored to their pristine consequence and grandeur, when their Egypt was the lap of learning.

"The fount
Of wisdom, from whose deep and dateless spring,"

even the Greek and Roman in the proudest days of their empires, were not ashamed to drink. Other societies, having similar objects for their exertions, are now scattering their blessings in rich profusion around us. The lights of education have been dispensed to the poor and the destitute. The schoolmaster has been sent abroad through the land, and the light of his countenance has penetrated the darkest nooks of ignorance. Asylums have been erected where the unprotected orphan may find a home, and where his mind may be nurtured in the principles of virtue. The Bible has been placed in the hands of the heathen, and his heart has been purified by its healing influence. The ministers of religion have been sent into the woods of the Indians, they have traversed the trackless wilds of the desert, exposed themselves to the fury of the beasts of the forests, and the still greater fury of the Savage tribes; and the wilderness has been made to blossom as the rose,' the rage of the barbarian has melted away before their 'glad tidings' and the voice of praise and thanksgiving has issued from lips, which before had never given expression, but to the shouts of their triumphs and the song of their war dance. Other institutions might be cited as illustrative of the position which we have taken, that the bonds which connect man to man are growing daily closer and closer; but we shall not consume your time by referring to them.

I stand, however, in the midst of a society, whose history is a notable illustration of the truth of the remarks which we have heretofore made. This society is established for a truly benevolent purpose. Its attacks are directed against an enemy whose force is powerful, and whom it will require the greatest exertion of our strength to overcome. It is the enemy of religion, of morality, of virtue, of good government. Yes, I think it may be fearlessly asserted, that intemperance is the greatest evil with which the human race has ever been afflicted.

"Like the fruit of that forbidden tree,
Whose mortal taste brought death into the world,"

it is the prolific parent of human calamity.

It is not my purpose to detain you long by dwelling upon the evils which intemperance has wrought among us. They are manifest to you all. They are written upon the shattered prospects, the blighted happiness of youth. They may be seen in the bloated visage, the nerveless frame of manhood. They are depicted upon the premature old age of the victim, who totters upon the nethermost cliff of the grave. Its triumph is indelibly inscribed upon the polished brow of worse than widowhood. The shouts of its victory may be heard in the cry of the tattered orphan, who in vain supplicates for nourishment. Like the locusts of Egypt, it has hovered over our land, 'a blooming fertile garden before it, a barren wilderness behind.' Its battle field is social life, its triumph is social death. It has entered into a family and plucked the loveliest flower from its bosom. It has invaded society, and torn down some of its brightest columns. No age, sex or condition of life is exempt from its temptations; old and young have been ruined; male and female, (yes the brow of beauty has been dimmed by this fatal poison,) rich and poor, the potentate and the subject of the potentate, all alike are the objects at which the shafts of intemperance, more poisonous than the Bohun Upas, or the fabled asp of Nile, are aimed. Alexander, he who has, by way of excellence, been called the *great*, who, after he had conquered the whole world, wept he had no more worlds to conquer, was at last conquered by this insidious adversary, yea, died a beastly besotted drunkard, with the crown in one hand and the goblet in the other, as well as the poorest, meanest slave over whom he tyrannized. But there are consequences of intemperance more lamentable than these we have mentioned. Its attacks are directed not only against *matter*, but against *mind*, not only against the *corporeal*, but against the *incorporeal*, part of man.

Sir, if it would restrict its ravages to this frail—perishable frame of ours, if it would take away our property, waste away our health, and inflict upon our bodies its severest pains and tortures, and go no further, we should not have so much cause for lamentation. For the body may be confined in the cold damp walls of the prison house, it may be condemned to the rack and to the torture. the canker-worm of disease may prey upon it, yet if the heart be untainted—if the mind be uncorrupted, 'it is its own place, and in itself can make a heaven even of the hell' that encases it. Yes, the lightnings of heaven may flash and consume the trees of the forest, the earth may refuse to yield that food which is necessary for our sustenance, its fountains may neglect to gush from its bosom to allay the parchings of our thirst, war and pestilence, and plague and famine, may come and turn the land pale with their ravages, the convulsions of nature may swallow up our cities, our towns and our villages; so great may be the desolation of matter, that to borrow an expression from a Highland Poet, 'the very foxes may peep from the windows of our houses;' yet, if amidst this desolation, the mind remain undesolated—if amidst this blight the mind continue unblighted, it can look down complacently from its height, and enjoy tranquility and happiness even amidst the ruin that surrounds it. But intemperance tends to a greater desolation than this—to a moral desolation—of mind—of soul—of every grace that adorns—of every virtue that ennobles us—to a *desolation indeed*. Our minds are inadequate to conceive it. Our words are too poor to express it.

These are some of the evils resulting from intemperance, in which we are all interested. Every virtuous principle that glows within our bosoms, appeals to us to repress them.—Patriotism calls upon us to remove from our country an evil, which is sapping the very life's blood of the institutions, upon which that country is raised,—the morals of her people.—The love of parents for their children, of children for their parents, the wife's affection for her husband, invoke them to banish this enemy from their hearths. Philanthropy, touched with a feeling of man's infirmities, beseeches us, with streaming eyes, to exterminate from the earth this horrid monster, which has been permitted to walk unchained through our land, withering in its march every principle of humanity, and blighting in its progress every thing that is fair and lovely to look upon. Selflove calls upon us to arm ourselves with the armour of resistance, to rally our combined forces beneath the banners of the Temperance Reformation, that we may the more effectually ward off the assaults of this insidious adversary. And shall we suffer these appeals, and invocations, and calls, to pass by us, unheeded? We trust not.

Sir, the enemy, against which we are warring, I say, is a treacherous, an insidious enemy. She comes into the field, arrayed in the seductive apparels. Her signals are decked with meretricious ornaments. Mirth and jollity, and apparent felicity precede her march. We listen to the music of her many toned instruments, and we are charmed. We watch the cheerfulness and glee that reigns over her votaries, and we desire to be partakers. We hear the sallies of her vivacity, at the table of convivial mirth, and we are induced to join in the throng of those who worship at her shrine. Gradually, we float down the current. The waters are at first but gently rippled, but as our bark proceeds, the wind increases, the storms grow more loud, the waves swell more impetuously—and we are hurried on more rapidly, until we are finally dashed into the whirlpool of ruin. Then she exposes her real character, then she throws off her mask, and gladly would we return, but we are within the tyrant's clutch. She rivets her chains close round our necks, and unless by some miraculous delivery, we are ever after her slaves.—Sir, if she would expose her true colours, upon her first approach, if instead of assuming the mock visage of cheerfulness, and the mask of attractive beauty, she would disclose upon her first attack, her bloated visage, her disfigured countenance, her scathed, wretched heart, the danger would be gone. She might stalk abroad over our land. She might send her emissaries out to enlist followers under her banners, but none would follow. She might woo, but she would invariably be repulsed. She might, as she loitered along in her real deformity, as she quaffed the inebriating draught which had reduced her to her depraved condition, cry aloud for followers, but she would cry in vain, no echoing voice would betoken her success But unfortunately this is not the case. The beggar comes, arrayed in the trappings of the king. The wolf clothes himself with the vestment of the lamb, and beneath this guise seduces us.

[*Concluded next week.*]

From the Globe.

REPORT

Of the Government of the Bank of the United States to the President, relative to the Printing Expenses of that institution, referred to in the paper read to his Cabinet on the 18th of September, 1833.

To the President of the United States:

Philadelphia, August 19, 1833.

Sir:—We had the honour to receive your letter of the 3d inst. directing us to examine and report upon the Expense Account of the Bank of the United States, for the last two years. Those of us to whom it was addressed, requested the attendance of our colleague, Mr. McElderry, to assist us in the examination. On his arrival, we proceeded to investigate the various charges, and to look into such of the vouchers on which they were founded, as we had time and opportunity to do. These are so numerous and embrace so many small items of various kinds, that a full view of them can only be given to you, by transmitting copies, made by some person authorized or requested by you or the Secretary of the Treasury. The time and labour necessary for this mode, would have prevented our resorting to it at present, even had you authorized us to do so, for we have believed it would be more consistent with your wishes that we should at once report the results of our own labours, leaving you to decide, after you shall have been made acquainted with them, whether such a more minute statement of the Expense Account be requisite. We may add, too, that finding the particulars of many expenditures were to be ascertained only by an investigation of numerous bills and receipts, we requested, at the Board, that the Cashier might furnish such a statement of them as might be susceptible of ready examination; but as this request was not complied with, we were obliged to depend entirely on our own partial inquiries. These facts we mention, merely to guard against any deficiency you may observe in our remarks, and any inaccuracies, should there be such, in the details which we communicate.

As the Expense Account embraces the various expenditures for salaries, making and issuing notes, transportation of specie, buildings, repairs, and taxes on real estate, stationary, printing and contingencies of all kinds—it is necessarily so large and intricate that we deemed it expedient at present to confine our investigation to that portion which embraced expenditures, calculated to operate on the elections, as they seemed to be the objects of inquiry suggested by you. All the expenditures of this kind, introduced into the Expense Account, and discovered by us to be found to be, so far as regards the institution in this city, embraced under the head of Stationary and Printing. To it, therefore, we chiefly directed our inquiries; and an examination of that item of the account, for the last three years, undoubtedly presents circumstances which, in our opinion, fully warrant the belief you have been led to entertain.

The Expense Account is made up at the end of every six months, and submitted with the vouchers to the Dividend Committee, for examination. Commencing with the last six months of the year 1829, we find that the sum paid for Stationary and Printing amounted to $6,765 94, which we presume to be the necessary expense of the institution, under this item, when no extraordinary disbursements are made. During the year 1830, the expenditures increased to $7,131 27 during the first, and $6,950 20 during the last half year, and entries are made in both, of large sums making together about $7,000, paid for printing and distributing Mr. McDuffie's report and Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet. These seem to be the commencement of a system of expenditure, which was, the next year immensely increased, and received the sanction of the Board, as appears by the entries on the minute, and two resolutions passed at the end of this year and in the succeeding spring.

On the 30th November, 1830, it is

minutes, that the President submitted Board a copy of an article on Banks urrency, just published in the Ameri- Quarterly Review, of this city, contain- favourable notice of this institution, and ted the expediency of making the views author more extensively known to the than they can be by means of the iption list—whereupon it was, on mo- Resolved, That the President be autho- to take such measures, in regard to the ation of the contents of the said article, in whole or in part, as he may deem or the interests of the Bank. On the March, 1831, it again appears, by the es, that the President stated to the , that in consequence of the general de- xpressed by the Directors, at one of eetings of the last year, subsequent adjournment of Congress, and a verbal standing with the Board, measures had aken by him, in the course of that year, rnishing numerous copies of the reports neral Smith and Mr. McDuffie, on the t of this Bank, and for widely dissemi- their contents, through the United ; and that he has since by virtue of the ity given him by a resolution of this on the 30th day of November last, a large edition of Mr. Gallatin's es- Banks and Currency to be published irculated, in like manner, at the ex- of the Bank. He suggested, at the time, the propriety and expediency of ling, still more widely, a knowledge of ncerns of this institution, by means of publication of other valuable articles, had issued from the daily and periodi- ress—whereupon, it was, on motion, ved, That the President is hereby autho- to cause to be prepared and circulated, documents and papers as may commu to the people information in regard to ture and operations of the Bank.'

In pursuance, it is presumed, of these re- ons, the item of stationary and printing creased during the first half of the year to the enormous sum of $29,969 94 ex- g that of the previous half year by $23, and exceeding the semiannual expen- of 1829, upwards of $26,000. The se account itself, as made up in the which was submitted to us, contained little information relative to the particu- f this expenditure, and we were obliged, ler to obtain them to resort to an inspec- f the vouchers. Among other sums was f $7,801, stated to be paid on orders of resident, under the resolution of 11th h 1831, and the orders themselves were nly vouchers of the expenditure which ound on file—some of the orders, to the nt of about $1,800, stated that the ex- iture was for distributing General Smith's Mr. McDuffie's reports and Mr. Galla- pamphlet; but the rest stated generally it was made, under the resolution of 11th h 1831. There were also numerous and receipts for expenditures to indivi- , among them of Gales and Seaton, $1. for distributing Mr. Gallatin's pamphlet; m. Fry for Garden and Thompson, 75 for 5,000 copies of General Smith's Mr. McDuffie's reports, &c. of Jesse ng, $440 for 11,000 extra papers; of American Sentinel $125 74 printing, g, packing and postages on 3,000 extras; m. Fry, $1,830 26 for upwards of 60,- copies of the National Gazette, and sup- nts containing addreses to members of tate Legislatures, review of Mr. Ben- speech, abstracts of Mr. Gallatin's arti- om the American Quarterly Review, and itorial article on the project of a Treasury : of James Wilson $447 75 for 25,000 s of the reports of Mr. McDuffie and Smith, and for 25,000 copies of the ad- s to members of the State Legislatures, ably to order and letters from John Ser- t, Esq.; and of Carey and Lea $2,850 0,000 copies of Gallatin on Banking, and 0 copies of Professor Tucker's article.

During the second half year of 1831, the of stationary and printing was $13,924 of which $5,010 were paid on orders of President, and stated generally to be un- the resolution of 11th March, 1831, and r sums were paid to individuals, as in the ious accounts, for printing and distribut- documents.

During the first half year of 1832, the item tationary and printing was $12,1[illegible] 16, hich $2,150 are stated to have been paid rders of the President, under the resolu- of 11th March 1831. There are also va- individual payments of which we no- $106 38 to Hunt, Tardiff & Co. for 1,- copies of the Review of Mr. Benton's ch, $200 for 1000 copies of the Saturday rier; $1,176 to Gales and Seaton for 20,- copies of 'a pamphlet concerning the k,' and 6,000 copies of the minority re- relative to the Bank; and $1,800 to Mat- St. Clair Clarke, for '500 copies of rke and Hall's bank book.'

During the last half year of 1832, the item tationary and printing, rose to $26,543 of which $6,350 are stated to have been on orders of the President, under the re- tion of the 11th March, 1831. Among specified charges we observe $821 78 to per Harding, for printing a review of the o) $1,371 04 to E. Olmstead, for 4,000 ies of Mr. Ewing's speech, Bank Docu- nts, and review of the Veto; $4,106 13 to illiam Fry, for 63,000 copies of Mr. Web- 's speech, Mr. Adams' and Mr. M'Duf- 's reports, and the majority and minority orts; $293 for 14,000 extras of 'the Pro- ter' containing Bank Documents; $2,585 to Mr. Riddle for printing and distributing orts; Mr. Webster's speech, &c. $150 to Mr. Finnall, for printing the speeches Messrs. Clay, Ewing and Smith, and Mr. am's report; $1,512 75 to Mr. Clark, for nting Mr. Webster's speech and articles the Veto; and $2,422 63 to Nathan Hale 52,500 copies of Mr. Webster's speech. ere is also a charge of $5,040, paid on or- s of the President, stating that it is for expenses in measures for protecting the Bank, against a run on the Western Branches.

During the first half year of 1833, the i- tem of stationary and printing was $9,093 59, of which $2,600 are stated to have been paid on orders of the President, under the resolution of 11th March 1831. There is al- so a charge of Messrs. Gales and Seaton of $800, for printing the Report of the Exchange Committee.

Having made this examination of the Ex pense Account, we were not only struck with the large sum that had been expended under the head of Stationary and Printing, in the two years to which you refer, but also to the evident necessity there was, that the accounts should be so stated, as to enable the Direc- tors and Stockholders to ascertain the parti- cular sums of money paid, the quantity and names of the documents furnished, and the expenses of distribution and postage. With this object we stated at the last meeting of the Board, the result of our examination of the Expense Account, and submitted the fol- lowing resolutions;

'Whereas it appears by the Expense Ac counts of the Bank for the years 1831 and 1832, that upwards of eighty thousand dol- lars were expended and charged under the head of Stationary and Printing during that period—that a large proportion of this was paid to the proprietors of newspapers and pe- riodical journals, and for the printing, distri- bution and postage of immense number of pamphlets and newspapers—and that about twenty thousand dollars were expended, un- der the resolutions of 30th November 1830. and 11th March 1831, without any account of the manner in which, or the persons to whom the same were disbursed. And whereas it is expedient and proper, that the particulars of an expenditure, so large and unusual, which can now be ascertained only by the examina- tion of numerous bills and receipts, should be so stated as to be readily submitted to and examined by the Board of Directors and Stockholders: Therefore, Resolved, That the Cashier furnish to the Board at as early a day as possible, a full and particular statement of all the expenditures, designating the sums of money paid to each person, the quantity and names of the documents printed by him, and his charges for the distribution and postage of the same; together with as full a statement, as may be, of the expenditures on orders, un- der the resolutions of 30th November 1830, and 11th March 1831. That we ascertain whether expenditures of the same character have been made at any of the offices, and, if so, procure similar statements thereof, with the authority on which they were made. That the said resolutions be rescinded, and no fur- ther expenditures made under the same.'

These resolutions were postponed on the motion of one of the directors, for the pur- pose of introducing a substitute for them, by the vote of all present, except ourselves and one other member of the board. The resolu- tion substituted was as follows. 'Resolved, That the board have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the President, and in the propriety of the resolutions of the 30th No- vember 1830, and 11th March 1831, and en- tertain a full conviction of the necessity of a renewed attention to the object of those reso- lutions; and that the President be authorised and requested to continue his exertions for the promotion of said objects.'

Viewing this as indicating an intention (which was indeed avowed) to continue, and even extend, the system of lavish expendi- ture, and to authorise disbursements, the par- ticulars of which could not be clearly ascer- tained, either by the board or their constitu- ents. And regarding it also as evincing a desire to encounter our remonstrances, against the continuation of such a system, by a refer- ence to the personal character and motives of the President of the institution (which were not drawn into discussion or question by us) we offered as an amendment, the following resolutions: 'Resolved, That while this board repose entire confidence in the integrity of the President, they respectfully request him to cause the particulars of the expenditures, made under the resolutions of 30th Novem- ber 1830, and 11th March 1831, to be so stat ed, that the same may be readily submitted to and examined by the board of directors and the stockholders.—Resolved, That the said resolutions be rescinded, and no further expenditures be made under the same.' This amendment met with the same fate as our previous resolutions, being rejected by the same vote, and the resolution offered as a sub- stitute was passed.

These, sir, are the circumstances attend- ing the best examination we have been able to make, in regard to the matters referred to us, by your letter of the 3d instant.—Should they not prove sufficiently minute, or our report sufficiently explicit, we must infer, from the course pursued by the board, when our reso- lutions were submitted to them, that a more exact statement can only be obtained, by an agent directly authorised by the Executive.

We have the honour to be

With great respect, your obt. servs.

H. D. GILPIN,
JOHN T. SULLIVAN,
PETER WAGER.
HUGH McELDERRY.

SHOCKING MURDER.

We find, in the New York papers of Fri- day, the subjoined statement of one of the most arbarous transactions that ever disgrac- ed the marine of our country.

Extract from the Log book of the brig Tex- as, Capt. Howard, arrived yesterday at Quar- antine, from the Coast of Africa: "The T. sailed from this port on the 13th December last, under the command of Capt. Ellory, and Mr. F. Babcock as supercargo, bound to the coast of Africa on a trading voyage. On the 17th March, J. Walpole, of Philadelphia, chief mate, was broke for disobedience of or- ders, and superseded by the second mate, Charles Howard. Some time after their ar- rival at Cape, Capt. E. died of the Cape Fe- ver. Shortly after, Mr. Babcock promoted Howard to the Captaincy. On the 25th May the supercargo also died of the Fever. On the following day, during the absence on shore of Capt. Howard and the mate, Mr. J. Smith, Walpole loaded 20 pair of pistols, each with 2 balls. The captain and mate returned a- bout 4 o'clock in the afternoon, retired to the cabin and lay down on the transom and fell asleep. Walpole put as many of the pistols in his belt as it would hold, and laid the rest in rows on the transom. Thus prepared, he took deliberate aim and discharged a pistol at the captain, one ball entering the groin, and the other the lower part of the abdomen, wounding him severely, he then turned round and shot the mate through the heart, who died without a struggle. He then ran on deck and fired at John Gowing, carpenter, whom he severely wounded in the side, ex- claiming, "I have killed two, and will kill every white man on board!' At this crisis, James Berry, seaman, rushed towards him, when he turned and fled into the cabin. As Berry was descending the steps, Walpole fir- ed at him; the ball passed over his head and entered the deck above. Berry succeeded in seizing him by the throat and forcing him to the floor; while in this situation he fired again, but with as little effect as before: at this mo- ment, one of the crew on deck handed Berry a pistol through the sky light, with which he blew out the murderer's brains. Walpole, in his phrenzy, declared that he would be re- venged—that no man should be captain but himself—and if that could not be effected, it was his intention to kill every white man on board. He had previously secured to himself the gold and other valuables on board. It was his intention to go to the Island of Bonney, get a crew, and take in a cargo of slaves, and proceed for the Havana."

Capt. H. is in a very feeble state, the balls not having yet been extracted, and it is fear- ed he will lose the use of his legs. The T. lays at anchor at Quarantine.

A morning paper, says the Philadelphia Chronicle, noticing the murderous acts and the bloody death of John Walpole on board the brig Texas, of New York, observes that the man may have taken a name which did not belong to him, and that the editor does not recollect that of *Walpole*, in this city. About 6 years ago, one John Walpole, who used to go to sea, and had been considered a decent man, went from Philadelphia to Balti- more, when reports afterwards came that he had been detected in dishonest pursuits. He was again heard of; and he may have been the man now in question.

HYMENEAL.

Married on Wednesday the 25th Septem- ber, by the Rev. J. A. Gere, Mr. John Phillips, to Miss Mary Ann Gibson, all of the city of Annapolis.

We are authorised to announce to the Vot- ers of Annapolis, and Anne-Arundel county, that ROBERT WELCH of Ben. is a Candi- date for the next Sheriffalty.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's coun- ty, in Maryland, letters of administration D B. N. with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Benjamin Clocker, late of said coun ty deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of August next, they may other wise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of September 1833.

JENIFER TAYLOR, Adm'r.
D. B. N. W. A. of Benjamin Clocker.
October 3. 4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Sa[illegible] Owings, late of Anne Arun del county, deceased. All persons having claims again[illegible] estate, are desired to pre sent them, legally authenticated, and those in- debted thereto are requested to make payment.

WILLIAM OWINGS. } Ex'rs.
HUMPHREY DORSEY, }
Oct. 3 4w.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

CLASS, No. 20

To be drawn in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday the 5th instant.

In which any two of the drawn numbers upon a Ticket will be entitled to $40.

Sixty-six Number Lottery Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	30,000
1 prize of	20,000
1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	3,000
1 prize of	1,320
10 prizes of	1,000
10 prizes of	500
10 prizes of	400
10 prizes of	300
20 prizes of	250
55 prizes of	200
56 prizes of	100
56 prizes of	80
112 prizes of	70
2296 prizes of	40
15,400 prizes of	10

18,040 Prizes, amounting to $366,080

Tickets $10—*Halves* $5—*Quarters* $2 50.

Tickets and shares for sale at

DUBOIS'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Opposite the Post Office.)
Oct. 3

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John E. Bayne, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of September 1833.

JENIFER TAYLOR, Adm'r.
of John E. Bayne.
October 3. 4w

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Annapolis on the 30th September 1833.

John Beard,
John Brown,
Sarah Black,
Elizabeth Bush,
James Barns,
James B. Brewer, (2)

Thos. B. Church,
Miss Ann Chase, (3)
William Caton,

Elizeth Ann Dadds,
Mrs. Mary Duvall,
Edward Dorsey,
Mrs. E. H. Dorsey,

Theoplis French.

Richard Gardiner,
Sophia Gardiner, (2)
Thos. J. Gassaway,

Benj. Hancock,
James Hinton,

George S. Inglis,

Wm. Kollbery,

William Legg, (2)
Stephen Lee, (2)

Saml. Maccubbin,
G. Murdock, (2)
Hush. W. Marriott, (7)
Wm H. McKane,
James Miller; (2)
Dr. Z. Meriken, (2)

Elizabeth A. Nichols,

Hazel Owings.

John Parrott,
Benj. T. Pindle,
Rev. Dr. Pise,
John Phelps,

Jos. N. Stockett,
Chas. Stewart,

Miss Sarah Taylor,
Charles F. Thompson,
J. W. Torr.
Robt. M. Tomlins,

Lucy Ward,
John Wolff, (2)
Dr. Jno. B. Wells,

Meichel De Young.

B
E. Banks,
Flora Boadly,
Jno., Wm. or Rd. Benson,
James Baldwin,
Robt. C. Bozly,
George G. Belt.

C
Melten Colburn,
Daniel Clarke,
John Carr.

D
Caleb Dorsey,
Augustus E. Dorsey,
Elizabeth Daws,
John W. Duvall.

F

G
Benj Gaither,
Jno. Graham,
A. Garrett.

H
Ann Hyde,
Ezekiel Hopkins.

I
Ann Johnson.

K
Eliza Knighton.

L
Theodore Linthicum.

M
Eliza Mewburn,
Ann Merriken,
Jos. S. Meekins,
Richard Moran,
Elizabeth Murdock, (2)
Wm. Murdock, (2)

N
Jno. S. E. Nutwell.

O

P
Robt. A. Parrish,
Thos. Parkinson,
Saml. Purdy,
William Price.

S
James M. Smith,
George Shaw, (2)

T
Littleton D. Teackle,
Nathl. Tenard,
Thos. Thornton.

W
Henry R. Warfield,
Joseph Walsh.

Y

J. GREEN, P. M.
October 3.

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

NOTICE.—For the sake of combining the old and new series, and making the third volume correspond both in date and manner, the subscriber has concluded to print *thirteen* additional numbers to the second volume of the first or old series. These numbers will be furnished *gratuitously* to those who commenced with No. 1 and No. 6, and who have paid their subscription, or who shall have paid it before the 26th No. of Volume 2 is issued. Those whose subscriptions remain unsettled at the publication of that No. will be struck off the list, and charged SIX DOLLARS, as lately announced.

To those who have *really patronised* the "Library," by prompt payment of their sub scription, very sincere acknowledgments are tendered, and a continuance of their patron age respectfully requested.

ADAM WALDIE.
September 19.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT an Election will be held at the As sembly Room, in the city of Annapolis, on the 1st Monday of October next, (being the 7th day of the month) for the purpose of elect- ing two Delegates to represent the city of An- napolis in the next General Assembly of Ma- ryland; also a Sheriff for Anne-Arundel coun- ty; and a Representative to the Congress of the United States, for the 5th Congressional District of Maryland. Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock. A. M. and closed at 6 P. M.

By order,

JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.
Aug. 29

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber is authorised, and will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on *Friday the 4th October next*, at 10 A. M. the Lot in the ci ty of Annapolis, formerly owned by Mr. Henry Hobbs. Terms will be made known on the day of sale. An indisputable title will be given to the purchaser.

SOM. PINKNEY.
Sept. 26

FOR RENT,

THAT part of Belmont containing 400 A- cres of Land, belonging to the Represen- tatives of the late Mrs. Matilda Chase.

RICHARD M. CHASE, and } Guardians.
RICHARD I. CRABB. }
Sept. 5

NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne-Arundel coun- ty will meet at the court house in the ci ty of Annapolis on Tuesday the 29th day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads.

By order.

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.
Sept. 12—tm.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

Annapolis, September 18th, 1833.

THE President and Directors of the Far- mers Bank of Maryland have declared a divident of three per cent on the stock of the said Bank for six months, ending the 30th in- stant, and payable on or after the first Mon- day of October next, to stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal appli- cation, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order,

SAM'L MAYNARD, Cash.
Sept. 19 3w. R

☞The Baltimore Gazette and American will publish the above law3w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Goddard, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of April 1833.

ELIZABETH GODDARD, Adm'x.
Sept. 5 4w

FOR RENT

For the ensuing Year.

The Tavern known as the Half- way House between Baltimore and Annapolis. This place has all the necessary accommodations, such as good Stables, Garden, Ice House, and has also attached to it a small Farm of good Land. Possession if desired, can at once be obtained, as the present tenant is willing to give it up.

For terms apply to Dan'l. Murray Esq. near Elk Ridge Landing, or the subscriber living in Annapolis.

J. MURRAY.
Sept. 19.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON

PROPOSES to issue from the office of the Saturday Evening Post, in the month of May, 1833, the 1st number of a monthly pub- lication, entitled, The

BOOK OF NATURE,

Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentle- men of Philadelphia.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN

FROM EIGHT TO TEN FINELY ENGRAVED QUARTO COPPER PLATES,

In the various departments of Natural History, each plate to contain from four to ten distinct figures, making from 50 to 100 figures in each number. With a view to diversify the publication as much as possi- ble, a selection of one plate from each of the follow- ing subjects will illustrate each number:

1. Quadrupeds,
2. Birds,
3. Amphibia,
4. Fishes,
5. Crustacea,
6. Insects,
7. Shells,
8. Vermes & Zoo- phytes,
9. Botany,
10. Vegetable A- natomy,
11. Geology,
12. Mineralogy.

Each plate will be accompanied with a brief but satisfactory description of every subject or figure it may contain, so written as to convey a good idea of the subject, without being either of tiresome length, or so technically written, but that all may be read with pleasure. Every department of the great field of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and its sublimities unfolded, and the thousand "charms which nature to her votary yields," by the power of the pen, the pencil, and the press, will be laid before the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great works of a Divine Architect. No collection of engravings more valuable, we may confidently promise, can for many years be offered to the public at so cheap a rate. More than one hundred of these fine engrav- ings will be given annually; to the man of taste, they will furnish subjects which he can admire from year to year, and present with pleasure to his friends; the artist, and the student in Natural History, may confi- dently refer to them on all occasions of doubt; while the juvenile portion of society will become acquaint- ed with the inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the earth. Geography can be learned only from maps or from travel; "The Book of Nature," without taking us further than the book-shelf or the closet, will un- fold to us the congregated curiosities of the whole earth. The increased taste for this study, which the public have of late years evinced, induces the pub- lisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work; which necessarily involves great expenditure, and which will combine great interest, accuracy and beauty.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Na- tural History, in order to make it as complete as pos- sible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged at a great expense to conduct the work; their united researches, it is believed, will render this periodical extremely valuable.

One great source of the patronage anticipated by the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and as the figures represented will be models of elegance and correct drawing, it will form a work for consultation by the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Stu- dent, and will be of inestimable advantage in the prosecution of their practice. In short, it will be a- dapted to the capacity and fitted for the use of every class in the community, from the erudite naturalist to the early beginner—for the one a book of reference, and for all a source of pleasing study, amusement and instruction.

This work is not got up with a view to temporary popularity, or to a subscription of two years, in about which period it will certainly be completed: it will on the contrary, be so compiled as to be valuable as long as the plates last. After the term of two years, the price will be greatly enhanced, thus making the advantage on the side of those who now come forward to patronise an extensive and novel enterprise.

TERMS.

"The Book of Nature," will appear near the first of every month, with from eight to ten fine engraved plates in each number, making above 100 engravings in each volume, which will contain from five hundred to one thousand separate figures. The price will be five dollars per annum. Agents or clubs remitting $20 will be entitled to five copies. No subscri- ber will be received without payment in advance, or sa- tisfactory reference. Single numbers 50 cents, to those who wish to examine the work previous to sub- scribing. Address (always free of postage,)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Philadelphia.

*** No subscription received for a shorter period than one year or volume.

May 25.

(Continued from first page.)

as well as the board of directors, are left in entire ignorance of many acts done, and correspondence carried on, in their names, and apparently under their authority. The fact has been recently disclosed, that an unlimited discretion has been, and is now, vested in the President of the Bank to expend its funds in payment for preparing and circulating articles and purchasing pamphlets and newspapers, calculated by their contents to operate on elections and secure a renewal of its charter. It appears from the official report of the Public Directors, that, on the 30th November, 1830, the President submitted to the board an article published in the American Quarterly Review, containing favourable notices of the bank, and suggested the expediency of giving it a wider circulation at the expence of the bank; whereupon the board passed the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the President be authorised to take such measures in regard to the circulation of the contents of the said article, either in whole or in part, as he may deem most for the interest of the bank."

By an entry in the minutes of the bank, dated March 11th, 1831, it appears that the President had not only caused a large edition of that article to be issued, but had also, before the resolution of 30th November was adopted, procured to be printed and widely circulated, numerous copies of the reports of Gen. Smith and Mr. McDuffie in favour of the bank; and on that day he suggested the expediency of extending his power to the printing of other articles which might subserve the purposes of the institution. Whereupon the following resolution was adopted, viz:

Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized to cause to be prepared and circulated, such documents and papers as may communicate to the people information in regard to the nature and operations of the bank."

The expenditures purporting to have been made under the authority of these resolutions, during the years 1831 and 1832, were about 80,000. For a portion of these expenditures vouchers were rendered, from which it appears that they were incurred in the purchase of some hundred thousand copies of newspapers, reports and speeches, made in Congress, reviews of the Veto Message and reviews of speeches against the bank, &c &c. For another large portion no vouchers whatever were rendered, but the various sums were paid on orders of the President of the bank, making reference to the resolution of the 11th March, 1831.

On ascertaining these facts, and perceiving that expenditures of a similar character still continued, the government directors a few weeks ago offered a resolution requiring for a specific account of these expenditures, shewing the objects to which they had been applied and the persons to whom the money had been paid. This reasonable proposition was voted down.

They also offered a resolution rescinding the resolutions of November, 1830, and March, 1831. This also was rejected.

Not content with thus refusing to recall the obnoxious power, or even to require such an account of the expenditure as would show whether the money of the Bank had in fact been applied to the objects contemplated by those resolutions, as obnoxious as they were, the Board renewed the power already conferred and even enjoined renewed attention to its exercise, by adopting the following in lieu of the propositions submitted by the Government Directors, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the board have confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the President and in the propriety of the resolutions of 30th November, 1830 and 11th March, 1831, and entertain a full conviction of the necessity of a renewed attention to the object of those resolutions, and that the President be authorised and requested to continue his exertions for the promotion of said object."

Taken in connection with the nature of the expenditures heretofore made, as recently disclosed, which the board not only tolerate but approve, this resolution puts the funds of the bank at the disposition of the President for the purpose of employing the whole press of the country in the service of the Bank, to hire writers and newspapers, and to pay out such sums as he pleases, without the responsibility of rendering any specific account. The Bank is thus converted into a vast electioneering engine with means to embroil the country in deadly feuds, and under cover of expenditures, in themselves improper, extend its corruption through all the ramifications of society.

Some of the items for which accounts have been rendered shew the construction which has been given to the resolutions and the way in which the power it confers has been exerted. The money has not been expended merely in the publication and distribution of speeches, reports of committees, or articles written for the purpose of shewing the constitutionality or usefulness of the Bank. But publications have been prepared and extensively circulated, containing the grossest invectives against the officers of the government, and the money which belongs to the stockholders and to the public has been freely applied in efforts to degrade, in public estimation, those who were supposed to be instrumental in resisting the wishes of this grasping and dangerous institution. As the President of the Bank has not been required to settle his accounts, no one but himself yet knows how much more than the sum already mentioned may have been squandered, and for which a credit may hereafter be claimed in his account under this most extraordinary resolution. With these facts before us, can we be surprised at the torrent of abuse incessantly poured out against all who are supposed to stand in the way of the cupidity or ambition of the Bank of the U. States. Can we be surprised at sudden and unexpected changes of opinion in favour of an institution which has millions to lavish and avows its determination not to spare its means when they are necessary to accomplish its purposes. The refusal to render an account of the manner in which a part of the money expended has been applied, gives just cause for the suspicion that it has been used for the purposes which it is not deemed prudent to expose to the eyesof an intelligent and virtuous people. Those who act justly do not shun the light, nor do they refuse explanations when the propriety of their conduct is brought into question.

With these facts before him, in an official report from the Government Directors, the President would feel that he was not only responsible for all the abuses and corruptions the Bank has committed or may commit, but almost an accomplice in a conspiracy against that Government which he has sworn honestly to administer, if he did not take every step within his constitutional and legal power likely to be efficient in putting an end to these enormities. If it be possible, within the scope of human affairs, to find a reason for removing the Government deposites and leaving the Bank to its own resource for the means of effecting its criminal designs, we have it here. Was it expected when the moneys of the United States were directed to be placed in that Bank, that they would be put under the control of one man, empowered to spend millions without rendering a voucher or specifying the object? Can they be considered safe with the evidence before us, that tens of thousands have been spent for highly improper, if not corrupt purposes, and that the same motive may lead to the expenditure of hundreds of thousands, and even millions more? And can we justify ourselves to the people by longer lending to it the money and power of the Government, to be employed for such purposes?

It has been alleged by some as an objection to the removal of the deposites, that the Bank has the power, and in that event will have the disposition, to destroy the State Banks employed by the Government, & bring distress upon the country. It has been the fortune of the President to encounter dangers which were represented as equally alarming, and he has seen them vanish before resolution and energy. Pictures equally appalling were paraded before him when this Bank came to demand a new charter. But what was the result? Has the country been ruined, or even distressed? Was it ever more prosperous than since that act? The President verily believes the Bank has not the power to produce [illegible] notices its friends threaten. The Government will not be annihilated [illegible] transferred. They will immediately [illegible] for the benefit of trade, and [illegible] United States curtails its [illegible] banks, strengthened by the [illegible] will extend theirs. What [illegible] Bank will go out through [illegible] equilibrium will be preserved. [illegible] Banks, for the mere purpose of [illegible] press its debtors more [illegible] some of them can bear, the consequences will recoil upon itself, and in the attempts to embarrass the country, it will only bring loss and ruin upon the holders of its own stock. But if the President believed the Bank possessed all the power which has been attributed to it, his determination would only be rendered the more inflexible. If, indeed, this corporation now holds in its hands the happiness and prosperity of the American people, it is high time to take the alarm. If the despotism be already upon us, and our only safety is in the mercy of the despot, recent developements in relation to his designs and the means he employs, show how necessary it is to shake it off. The struggle can never come with less distress to the people, or under more favourable auspices than at the present moment.

All doubt as to the willingness of the State Banks to undertake the service of the Government, to the same extent, and on the same terms, as it is now performed by the Bank of the United States, is put to rest by the report of the agent recently employed to collect information; and from that willingness, their own safety in the operation may be confidently inferred. Knowing their own resources better than they can be known by others, it is not to be supposed that they would be willing to place themselves in a situation which they cannot occupy without danger of annihilation or embarrassment. The only consideration applies to the safety of the public funds, if deposited in those institutions. And when it is seen that the directors of many of them are not only willing to pledge the character and capital of the corporations in giving success to this measure, but also their own reputation, we cannot doubt that they, at least, believe the public deposites would be safe in their management. The President thinks that these facts and circumstances afford as strong a guarantee as can be had in human affairs, for the safety of the public funds, and the practicability of a new system of collection and disbursement through the agency of the State Banks.

From all these considerations the President thinks that the State Banks ought immediately to be employed in the collection and disbursement of the public revenue, and the funds now in the Bank of the United States drawn out with all convenient dispatch. The safety of the public moneys, if deposited in the State Banks, must be secured beyond all reasonable doubts: but the extent and nature of the security, in addition to their capital, if any be deemed necessary, is a subject of detail to which the Treasury Department will undoubtedly give its anxious attention. The Banks to be employed must remit the moneys of the Government without charge, as the Bank of the United States now does; must render all the services which that Bank now performs; must keep the Government advised of their situation by periodical returns, in fine, in any arrangement with the State Banks, the Government must not, in any respect, be placed on a worse footing than it now is. The President is happy to perceive by the report of the agent, that the Banks which he has consulted have, in general, consented to perform the service on these terms and that those in New York have further agreed to make payments in London without other charge than the mere cost of the bills of exchange.

It should also be enjoined upon any Banks which may be employed, that it will be expected of them to facilitate domestic exchanges for the benefit of internal commerce; to grant reasonable facilities to the payers of the revenue; to exercise the utmost liberality towards the other State Banks; and do nothing uselessly to embarrass the Bank of the United States.

As one of the most serious objections to the bank of the United States, is the power which it concentrates, care must be taken in finding other agents for the service of the Treasury, not to raise up another power equally formidable. Although it would probably be impossible to produce such a result by any organization of the state banks which could be devised—yet it is desirable to avoid even the appearance. To this end it would be expedient to assume no more power over them, and interfere no more in their affairs than might be absolutely necessary to the security of the public deposite, and the faithful performance of their duties as agents of the Treasury. Any interference by them in the political contests of the country, with a view to influence elections, ought in the opinion of the President, to be followed by an immediate discharge from the public service.

It is the desire of the President that the control of the banks and the currency shall as far as possible be entirely separated from the political power of the country, as well as wrested from an institution which has already attempted to subject the Government to its will. In his opinion the action of the General Government on this subject ought not to extend beyond the grant in the Constitution, which only authorizes Congress "to coin money and regulate the value thereof:" all else belongs to the states and the people, and must be regulated by public opinion and the interests of trade.

In conclusion, the President must be permitted to remark that he looks upon the pending question as of higher consideration than the mere transfer of a sum of money from one bank to another. Its decision may affect the character of our Government for ages to come. Should the bank be suffered longer to use the public moneys, in the accomplishment of its purposes, with the proofs of its faithlessness and corruption before our eyes, the patriotic among our citizens will despair of success in struggling against its power; and we shall be responsible for entailing it upon our country forever. Viewing it as a question of transcendent importance, both in the principles and consequences it involves, the President could not in justice to the responsibility which he owes to the country, refrain from pressing upon the Secretary of the Treasury his view of the considerations which appeal to immediate action. Upon him has been devolved by the suffrages of the American people, the duty of superintending the operation of the Executive Departments of the Government, and seeing that the laws are faithfully executed. In the performance of this high trust it is his undoubted right to express to those whom the laws and his own choice have made his associates in the administration of the Government, *his opinion of their duties* under circumstances as they arise. It is this right which he now exercises. Far be it from him to expect or require, that any member of the Cabinet should, at his request, order or dictation, do any act which he believes unlawful, or in his conscience condemns. From them, and from his fellow citizens in general, he desires only that aid and support which their reason approves and their conscience sanctions.

In the remarks he has made on this all important question, he trusts the Secretary of the Treasury will see only [illegible] and respectful declarations of [illegible] which the President has formed [illegible] measure of great national interest, deeply affecting the character and usefulness of his administration; and not a spirit of dictation, which the President would be as careful to avoid, as ready to resist. Happy will he be, if the facts now disclosed produce uniformity of opinion and unity of action among the members of the administration.

The President again repeats that he begs his Cabinet to consider the proposed measure as his own, in the support of which he shall require no one of them to make a sacrifice of opinion or principle. Its responsibility has been assumed, after the most mature deliberation and reflection, as necessary to preserve the morals of the people, the freedom of the press and the purity of the elective franchise, without which all will unite in saying that the blood and treasure expended by our forefathers in the establishment of our happy system of Government will have been vain and fruitless.—Under these convictions, he feels that a measure so important to the American people cannot be commenced too soon; and he therefore names the first day of October next as a period proper for the change of the deposites, or sooner, provided the necessary arrangements with the State Banks can be made.

ANDREW JACKSON.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber of Anne Arundel county, having obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Col. Jacob Waters, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said deceased, to produce the same, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any way to the said estate to make immediate payment to.

CHARLES A. WATERS, Adm'r.

Sept. 26.

THE JOURNAL OF
BELLES LETTRES.
A NEW AND STRIKING CHARACTER ADDED TO
WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE Proprietor of this work, anxious to gratify his readers to as great an extent as his means will allow, respectfully announces to the public that the very liberal patronage he has received has enabled him to add a new feature to this periodical, which he believes cannot fail to prove interesting and valuable.

THE JOURNAL OF BELLES LETTRES, embracing three to four pages of additional new matter, will be given every week as an accompaniment to the Circulating Library, and will contain:

1. Early reprints of the reviews and notices of new books, from the weekly and monthly periodical press of London, &c. These reviews will be carefully selected with reference both to imparting correct information respecting such new books as are reprinted in America, and to convey literary intelligence in regard to works which rarely find their way across the Atlantic. As great exertions will be used to make this department instructive and entertaining, the proprietor is confident that it will be considered an important addition, by means of which his numerous subscribers will frequently avoid the expense of purchasing such books as are printed on the calculation that their titles or the reputation of their authors will sell the edition. This part of the Journal will embrace a considerable amount of extracts from new books of travels, memoirs, biography, novels, and in fact present a bird's eye view of new publications, early diffused through the Union, by means of the facilities of mail transportation.

The London Literary Gazette will be culled for this purpose, while the "Critical Notices," of the London Metropolitan, the Monthly, New Monthly, the Gentleman's, Blackwood's, Tait's, Edinburgh, Fraser's, and other Magazines, already regularly received by the editor, will be freely used.

2. Varieties, embracing literary anecdotes, new discoveries in science and the arts, sketches of society and manners abroad, literary and learned transactions, short notices of new books, and every species of information interesting to lovers of reading, with occasional specimens of the humourous departments of the London press, which are within the bounds of good taste, and are now published in no other journal in America.

3. A regular list of the new books published and in progress in London and America

4. Occasional original notices of new American publications, with extracts embracing their prominent features of excellence or defect.

☞No additional charge will be made for this great increase of reading matter. It will be contained on the pages of the cover of the Library, and therefore subject subscribers who receive their numbers by mail to no additional expense of postage.

A. WALDIE.

Several applications having been made to ascertain the manner in which the original department of notices of new books will be conducted, we take the present early opportunity of stating that, at least they shall most unequivocally be—UNBOUGHT. The presentation of a copy by the publisher shall not be a passport to praise, when the merits of the work do not warrant it; so that our readers may be assured of two things: First—books shall not be noticed the next day after they are received; and, secondly, they shall not be reviewed before they have been read. We have no royal road to puffing, and will be the less likely, therefore, to fall into the error of an unlucky wight, who, in his anxiety to be the first to blow the bellows of criticism, read the preface only of a duodecimo, and gravely entered his approbation of two chapters which, unfortunately for his critical acumen, had been omitted, while the prefatory reference to them had been, by mistake, retained! This predicament was worse than that of the London editor, who criticised some passages of Cooke's acting, and found when he rose next morning, and his paper was all over London, that the play had been postponed.

For the rest, time must develope our course and our capabilities; in cases where the usual courtesy of the trade is not extended to this journal, unlike most of our cotemporaries, we shall buy what books we want, and give to such as deserve it a careful perusal.

The prospectus, and some technical difficulties always attending the first issue of a new journal, make the present number but a partial specimen of its future promise.

July 4.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the clerk of the Corporation will attend at the City Hall on the 1st, 2d, and 3d days of September next, from the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. to 12 o'clock, M. for the purpose of renewing the Licenses to owners of Carriages of pleasure and burden, in compliance with the By-Laws of the city.

By order,

J. H. WELLS, Clk.

Aug. 29.

CASH FOR NEGROES.
I WISH TO PURCHASE
100 LIKELY NEGROES,

Of both sexes from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands— also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in this market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

October 4, 1832.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced a Lumber Yard on the N. side of the Dock, where he is now receiving a lot of superior Lumber; and intends keeping a constant assortment of

SCANTLING AND PLANK,

to suit the demand, which he will sell at Baltimore prices and terms. His country friends will find it to their advantage to call on Mr. DAVID S. CALDWELL, his agent, at the yard, and examine the lumber and prices, being two good lumber yards now in the city, holds out an inducement to give them a call, as there are boats running from the place to the different landings on the river, so it may be always delivered at a moderate expense—Examine for yourselves.

JAS. IGLEHART.

Aug. 29—tf

LOST CHILD,
Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

A LITTLE GIRL, five years old, dark skin, blue eyes, light hair, and a remarkably pleasant countenance, named CAROLINE HAWKINS BULLOCK, who can read very well, was lost on the 17th ult. six miles east of Courtland, near the road leading to Dover. Hundreds of men have searched in every direction throughout the neighbourhood, and no trace of her can be found. The above reward will be given for her delivery, and any information respecting her, whether dead or alive, thankfully received.

JOHN BULLOCK.

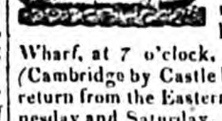
Ohio, April 20, 1833.

Diligent search has been made, and no trace of the above child can be found, the distressed parents have been induced to believe she has been stolen. Editors will confer a favour on the deeply distressed, by giving the above an insertion in their respective papers.

Aug 29

J. [illegible]

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.



The Steam Boat [illegible] RYLAND, commences her route on TUESDAY the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of [illegible] Wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis (Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday 22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 4 o'clock, calling at Corsica-wharf, for the Centreville passengers.

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, $2.
Passage to or from Annapolis, [illegible]
Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, $2.
Children under 12 years of age half price,

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2

TAXES! TAXES!!

NOTICE is hereby given, that the [illegible] school Taxes for 1833; and county for 1832, are now due and payable. The demands upon the respective funds to which the Taxes are applicable, are such, as to make the imperative duty of the undersigned, to use all diligence in completing his collection as early as possible. To those persons who are in arrears for Taxes, he gives this notice, that no longer indulgence can be given, as he is compelled, of necessity, to resort to the [illegible] placed in his hands by law, to enforce payment from all delinquents.

RICHARD RIDGELY, Collector.

CITY AND COUNTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Next door to Mr. J. Hughes' Printing office.

R. R. having received a commission as Justice of the Peace, offers his services to the public, for drawing of DEEDS, taking [illegible] KNOWLEDGMENTS, and will attend to other business appertaining to his office.

August 22

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of Anne-Arundel county, on MONDAY the 7th day of October next, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to represent said county in the General Assembly, a Representative to Congress, and a Sheriff for the county.

BUSHROD W. MARRIOTT, Sheriff.

August 29.

WALDIE'S
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

NOTICE.—For the sake of combining old and new series, and making the volume correspond both in date and number, the subscriber has concluded to print [illegible] additional numbers to the second volume of the first or old series. These numbers will be furnished *gratuitously* to those who commenced with No. 1 and No. 6, and who have paid their subscription, or who shall have paid before the 26th No. of Volume 2 is issued. Those whose subscriptions remain unsettled at the publication of that No. will be struck from the list, and charged SIX DOLLARS, as has been announced.

To those who have *really patronized* the "Library," by prompt payment of their subscription, very sincere acknowledgments are tendered, and a continuance of their patronage respectfully requested.

ADAM WALDIE.

September 19.

NOTICE.

THE Notes given by purchasers at the sale of the Personal Estate of the late [illegible] A. Grammer in April last, will be deposited for Collection, in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, (Annapolis,) where all persons concerned are desired to make payment on or before the 17th October next.

JOHN HILLEN, Adm'r.
of Jno. A. Grammer, [illegible]

Sept. 26.

The Marpland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1833. NO. 41.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
(Church-Street) Annapolis.
—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

AN ADDRESS

DELIVERED BY

JOHN H. COLBRETH,

At the Temperance Convention of Anne-Arundel County and the City of Annapolis, on Friday the 20th September, 1833, in the Hall of the House of Delegates.

[CONCLUDED.]

But we all admit the evils of Intemperance, and it is unnecessary to dwell longer upon them. It is not now a question whether the use of ardent spirits be productive of evil consequences; every one agrees that it is—But may those evil consequences be prevented or counteracted? and this, craving your indulgence, we proceed for a few moments to examine. In applying a remedy to any disease, reason as well as philosophy teaches us, to trace that disease to its origin, and ascertain its cause, in order that we may with the greater certainty of success attempt a cure. Every effect must have a cause. Every river must have a source. Remove the cause and the effect of course ceases. Dry up the fountain and the stream will of itself cease to flow.

Let us consult this dictate of reason and philosophy in the application of a remedy for this dangerous disease of Intemperance. Trace then the drunkard's course from the present state of ruin and lost happiness up to that time when he was first induced to deviate from the path of Temperance and virtue, and let us ask ourselves what occasioned that foul distemper under which he is now suffering? The particular special reasons that occasion Intemperance are various and diversified, as they operate upon dissimilarly constituted minds. Some, perhaps the largest number, are led away by the temptations which it holds out to them. Others, with a full consciousness of the fatal step which they are about taking, plunge headlong into the vortex of dissipation, as the wise man says to forget their sorrow, and remember their misery no more.' In the bowl, we are told by Dr. Johnson, the discontented seek for support, cowardice for courage, and bashfulness for confidence. But notwithstanding the variety of special motives that operate upon minds of different formations and casts, perhaps, none of them would be sufficiently powerful to influence it in this way, were not *custom* give the sanction to its smile, and the weight of its influence. There is no power that has a greater influence over the human mind and exerts that influence more tyrannically than *custom*. Man is its creature, and here we must commence our operations. We must change the course of the current, and cause it to flow in a healthier channel, or rather we must prevent new supplies to it, we must by keeping those temperate who are already happily so, dry up the fountain, and the stream itself will soon be exhausted.

It must be a source of the greatest joy to every philanthropist that this fashion is fast losing its influence. It is not now regarded as one of the necessary accomplishments of a gentleman. We can abstain without subjecting ourselves to ridicule. It is no longer custom to evidence our hospitality to our guests, by spreading the luscious poison before them, or if it be the custom 'tis more honored in the breach than in the observance. No one can have failed to have perceived the gradual decrease of Intemperance around us. Heads of families remark it. The merchant speaks of the great diminution in the sale of ardent spirits, and of its non use in gratuitous accommodation of their customers. To see a drunkard or a drunken man is a much more unusual spectacle than it was two or three years past. The signs of the times betoken that Intemperance is fast disappearing from amongst us. But the question naturally presents itself, how has this happy work been effected? We all see the effect, what is the cause? How has this great moral revolution been brought about? Surely, says he who is not initiated into the secret of this change, our civil authorities must have adopted some very severe measures, and prohibited the use of spirituous liquors under heavy penalties.—No! this change has not been brought about by force—not by constraint—physical we mean, not by legislative enactments, but by a power mightier than these, mightier than all combined. It is the Temperance Societies. They are the great cause which is rooting from amongst us a disease which had fastened upon our very vitals. Public opinion—the moral force of the community, aroused through the agency of the Temperance Societies are the great correctives. Moral remedies are alone efficacious in the treatment of moral abuses.—Force may quell, but it can never subdue.—The most severe statutory regulations, unless sanctioned by public opinion, may suppress for a time, but they can never exterminate.

But although this custom has considerably abated, it has not been wholly discontinued. Much has been done, but much more remains to be done. 'The snake is scotched, not killed.' It still possesses its sting and the power of using it, and as long as it possesses this power, we are not secure from its venomous attacks.

One of the greatest obstacles to the success of the Temperance Reformation, has been, that gentlemen of respectability, and in other respects, uprightness of deportment, have given their countenance to Intemperance, by making it the means of their profit and support. If these gentlemen will but take the trouble to think of this matter, if they will but look at the misery and woe which follows the traffic in ardent spirits; the beggary and want it produces, the blight it makes upon our moral nature, the injury it afflicts upon our physical constitution, if they will but examine into its consequences immediate and remote, methinks they will not view it with that same imperception of its unlawfulness, with which they now do. They hold forth the alluring bait. They spread the fatal snare to entrap the unwary. They scatter throughout our community this firebrand of desolation and of death. This commerce has so long had the sanction of public opinion, it has been so very profitable to those who have been and are engaged in it, that they have resorted to arguments to justify it. These arguments, it is true, are false and hollow, but self-interest incapacitates them from seeing their futility. We will take notice of them with a few remarks. They say that they vend ardent spirits for the support of themselves and families. This object is worthy, and one which they are bound by all *fair* means to attain. But the end is not now looked upon as justifying the means. We, of this age, subscribe to a more enlightened—a more humane system of ethics. We are told that the ancient Lacedemonians used to make their slaves drunk every day, and expose them to the sight of their children, in order that their shocking situation might deter them from voluntarily choosing that which had brought them to it. Now the rearing of their children in *the paths of Temperance* and Virtue, was certainly, like the support of the vender and his family, a laudable and praiseworthy end, but the means by which they proposed to attain it were most cruel and unjustifiable. No matter how laudable soever an object, which we may have in view, may be, it is not lawful or right to have recourse to corrupt means to compass it. 'It is theft,' Justice Twysden says, 'to steal leather, even to make poor men's shoes.' It is murder to kill your fellow man, although his death may enable you to give your family bread. And what is the price which the vender of ardent spirits pays for the support of himself and his family? It is the broken hearts of parents—the tears of the widow, and the cries of the orphan.

But there is another excuse which they plead in extenuation. They say, or the most honest of them say, that they don't sell ardent sprits to the drunkard, but only to those who make a temperate use of it. This is making bad worse. These are the very persons to whom we don't wish you to sell. We wish to keep Temperate people from becoming Intemperate, and we know that to be intemperate they must first be temperate. Temperate drinking, as it is erroneously called, is the ground-work of all Intemperance. No man ever became a slave to ardent spirits in an instant. He proceeds *step by step* down this fatal declivity, and is not at one moment upon the heights of prosperity and temperance, and the next precipitated into the lowest depths of ignominy and shame. Temperance Societies are instituted more for the preservation of the *rising generation*, and those who are temperate from the corrupting influence of ardent spirits, than for the reformation of those who are already corrupted. They are more preventive than curative in their object. Of the confirmed, besotted drunkard, we have but very little hopes. When the habit of drinking has become inveterate in his system, a part of his constitution and appetite, the case is almost desperate. He may return, but it is a most improbable possibility that he ever will. Our motto is *Vententi occurrite morbo* meet the approaching disease—take effective measures to ward off its attacks. But the vender is inviting its approach, is encouraging temperate persons to drink, against which the effort of the advocates of Temperance are principally directed. Then his excuse that he does not sell to the drunkard is groundless, is worse than groundless. No, if they will sell, if they must sell, if the renunciation of this abominable traffic would be destructive of his interest and the interest of his family, let him sell to the drunkard, and to the drunkard only, and not to those who may be induced to become drunkards by his sale. But he very tenaciously urges again—that if he were to abandon the sale of ardent spirits another would arise to take his place, and that he might as well have the profits as any one else. This is his last hold, and the one to which he invariably flies after having been repulsed from those of which I have just taken notice. We will dismiss this part of our subject by reducing this last plea to its simple legitimate meaning, and then leave it to its own futility. He sells poison to his neighbour, because if he does not some one else will, and he is willing to incur the guilt of such sale, for the paltry pittance of a few dollars and cents. A man presents him a dagger, and asks him to take his life—he does it because, peradventure, if he do not some one else will, and he shall thereby lose the trifle which is paid for the execution of the deed.

There are many honest and well meaning persons who refuse to subscribe their names to a Temperance Society. That very honesty and good intention, have done more in spreading the evils of Intemperance, than the example of all the drunkards in the country. They are aware of the incalculable evils that the vice, against which we are warring, has inflicted upon us They look with a feeling heart upon its ravages, and sincerely wish that they might be arrested, but still they are unwilling to forego the false gratification of an occasional glass, when they are told by those who have examined into the subject, that such self-denial will not only go very far to rid us of an afflictive general evil, but will also conduce in a great degree to their own individual benefit.—They say, as a reason for their not joining the Temperance Society, that there is no danger of their ever becoming intemperate, that they are known by all who know them atall to be temperate men, and that the influence of their example is as extensive as if they were to join a society. We know that there are some persons who reason thus, who doubtless, if they were convinced of the consequences of their conduct, would cheerfully connect themselves with a Temperance Society. Let us then examine into the soundness of their objection. —They say first, that there is no danger of their ever becoming intemperate.—This we will at present concede for the sake of the argument, although we shall endeavour to show hereafter that they have no security that they will not be drunkards. Admitting then that they are in no danger themselves, is their influence in favour of the cause of Temperance, as extensive as if they were joined to a Temperance Society, upon the principle of total abstinence? We think not. Nay, we not only think that it is not so extensive, but we think that the besotted drunkard, in whom the habit has became inveterate and ineradicable, does more service to the cause of Temperance than they. For while the example of the temperate drinker is calculated to allure and seduce, that of the confirmed drunkard is disgusting and repulsive. We all know that ardent spirits, when taken in moderate quantities, have a tendency to elevate the man who drinks them above the ordinary level of humanity, by diffusing a deceitful cheerfullness and vivacity over the system,—and this is attractive—this is enticing —this creates in the mind of those who see him drink, drink, who do not take a philosophical, or even a rational view of the subject, that he is a happier man. The consequence of which is that his example is not unfrequently followed. But when these intoxicating spirits have been taken in large, over large quantities, when every faculty is obscured, every perception blunted, every trace of that noble reason which distinguishes man from the mere brute creation is gone, when he either totters along our streets, a depraved and beastly outcast, or lies prostrate, almost inanimate, when brandy has reduced him, to this depth of depravity, is his condition enviable—is his example likely to be followed? No, no! We fly it—disgusted, shocked. We shun it as we would a venomous reptile. The example of the temperate drinker, (or sober drunkard, is a more appropriate appellation) then is on the side of drunkenness. It is only by drinking deeply, or not tasting, that their influence will be exerted in favour of Temperance.

But they themselves are not secure. Although they may have drunk temperately for one, two, five, ten, or twenty years, they may drink deeper. It may yet grow on them. Their potations may increase in number and quantity. No man should calculate too much on his moral fortitude, and his ability to resist evil. None should refuse to take counsel of the weakness and the fallibility of human nature. It is wisdom; it is courage, to fly danger, not to court it. It is prudence to avoid temptation, not to rush incautiously into it.—It would be well for man, if, as he advanced in years, he did not suffer his mind to be blinded to the prayer he was taught to lift up in his infancy, 'Lead us not into temptation.'

There are some objections, which are urged by young persons, against joining a Temperance Society, concerning which, if we do not subject ourselves to the censure of telling tales out of school, we beg to be indulged with a few remarks. They say, as every body says, that there is no danger of their becoming slaves to ardent spirits—that even if they were in danger, they can resist that danger as well without, as by joining a Temperance Society;—they further say, that to join such an association, implies an incapability on their part of resisting the temptations to Intemperance, without some external restraining principle, and they are unwilling to subject themselves to the censure of such a charge, even by a remote implication. To the first reason, for their refusal, that they are in no danger, we trust the general bearing of our remarks has been a sufficient answer. We are all in danger, more or less, however slow we may be to acknowledge it. The evil spirit is ever abroad spreading its alluring bait for all, no matter what our situation in life, or how strongly the principles of moral fortitude may be implanted within us. I say we are all in danger, but none more so, or as much so as those persons in question, who are so very eager to plead their exemption from it. They are in the hey-day of youth.—They look at things as they appear, and not as they really are. Their passions, and feelings, and impulses, are not under the complete mastery of their judgment. Their pulse beats strong and high, and impels them, almost irresistibly, beyond the line which prudence marks out for them. They stand upon a fatal precipice. The goddess of pleasure is beckoning their approach. She lures them by false smiles to destruction. She inveigles them by her artful wiles into her net. Her Syren voice is whispering in their ears her delusive promises.

They yield to her temptations, they enlist under her banners, and too late alas! they find her promises broken, and the pleasure which they were so eagerly seeking has eluded their grasp and assumed the frightful reality of misery. Yes, we are in danger, awful, impending danger. Temptations beset us on all hands. They start up before us at every step—from every covert. And can we always resist them?—Can we resist the solicitations of friends? Can we refuse the pledge of affection when our health is toasted? Can we listen to the sparkles of wit at the festive board, can we observe the cheerfulness that hangs over that board, without being influenced by these temptations? Can we hear the still more powerful shafts of ridicule? Can we hear ourselves taunted as being destitute of manhood and independence, and continue untouched whilst all these arrows are flying so thickly around us? They then say that they can resist the danger as well in their present state, as if they were members of a Temperance Society. But if they will take a correct view of the consequences of their joining such a society, they will find that the temptations will be less frequent, and of human nature, they will see that such a course will arm them with an additional weapon to repel the assaults of this vice. We will take a *familiar illustration of this.*—You have no fixed settled principles on this subject, you have bound yourself by no external obligation to abstain from the drinking of intoxicating spirits. We will suppose that with this disposition of mind, you are introduced into the company of a number of friends whom you love. The conversation is gay, animated, sparkling. After a while the bottle is ordered to be brought in. You are urged to partake, you refuse perhaps. They solicit—you, having no settled determination, at last yield and consent to take one glass. That glass has destroyed some portion of your moral fortitude. You are urged to take the second—you yield, more readily than at first; and so on to the state of intoxication. Now let us suppose you in the same company, a member of a Temperance Society, and bound by the laws of that society not only not to drink yourselves, but to discountenance the use of ardent spirits on all occasions. Probably your presence might be some check upon their indulgence, if it were not, the knowledge of the fact that you were a member of a Temperance Association might prevent their soliciting you to mingle in their indulgences; and if it had not this effect, it would at least enable you to resist all their importunities. We hope this is plain, and exigent of no further illustration. Then, notwithstanding you are in danger, and joining a society would remove that danger, yet still you are unwilling to remove it in this way, because such removal would imply an incapability on your part from disgracing yourselves, without some additional restraining principle, to your own sense of right and wrong. There is some truth, tho' there is no reason in this objection. It certainly does imply that you *may* not be able to resist the temptations of intemperance. If there be any censure in this implication, it attaches upon the whole human family; and you certainly do not claim for yourselves an exemption from those liabilities which are inherent in human nature. Man is not a perfect being. He is not preserved in the path of rectitude by some *irresistible* motive which will continue to operate down to the consummation of his existence. Man may fall. The greatest and best men have fallen. Old men, who have trodden for a long time the path of virtue, have at last been led away into vice and crime; the sear and yellow leaf has been blasted upon its stem, and withered before it fell. Then surely you are not infallibly secure and erect upon the very threshold of your entrance upon the stage of life, whilst vice is spreading all her allurements before you, and inviting you with the most beseeching smiles to partake—you certainly should not refuse to do an act, which will enable you to resist all her allurements, because such an act presupposes your fallibility. It is for your sakes principally that the exertions of the advocates of the Temperance Reformation are directed. They wish that the rising generation, who are to take the reins of the government of our country into their hands, and to fill those stations in society which they now fill, may be preserved from that vice which has been the bane of the present generation. And will you refuse to be benefitted by their exertions—by their disinterested exertions? If they were to consult only their own selfish purposes, they would have but very little interest in the subject. They are upon the down hill of life, a few more years and they will have reached the valley of death. Their eyes will soon be closed upon worldly objects, and worldly enjoyments, and it is solely the interest which they take in your welfare that induces them to exert their strength in preserving you from the contaminations of this vice. But you have a long future to provide for. You are just ascending the mountain: the sun that is to enlighten your progress, is just peering from behind the Eastern hills, and it is the object of their fervent wishes and strenuous exertions, that that sun may continue its course unclouded *to its zenith*, and at last descend in peace and happiness. We have no certain security that we shall not become drunkards, unless we firmly resolve upon total abstinence; we may think as we enjoy the deceitful pleasure which the moderate drinking of ardent spirits inspires, that we shall always enjoy that pleasure, that we shall never transgress the bounds which we have now prescribed for ourselves. But if it now take but a small quantity to elevate our spirits, 'ere long it will require a larger. If we now drink but once a day, the time may come when we shall drink double and treble and quadruple that number. Like the snow-ball it gathers as it rolls; or like the name graven upon the beach tree, in its infancy, which grows with its growth, it will spread and increase, until it has pervaded our whole system. I appeal to the drunkard, I ask him, if, when he first placed the poisoned chalice to his lips, he ever anticipated his present miserable condition—if he thought the time would ever come when that beverage which he once drank but temperately, would "bite like a serpent—and sting like an adder."

I am conscious, Mr. President, of having already trespassed too long upon your patience, yet I must ask your indulgence, whilst I make a few remarks to that portion of the congregation which is on my right. Ladies, your presence denotes that you are not indifferant and uninterested spectators of the noble cause in which we are engaged. Your prayers and wishes are for its success. But we ask something more material. We ask your aid, your influence, your active co-operation. To your honour, be it said, you have ever stood forward in the foremost rank of those who have devoted their lives and their fortunes to the improvement of the condition of mankind. You have visited the sick, cloathed the naked, given food to the hungry, and poured the balm of consolation upon the afflicted mind. And will you now refuse your aid when it is most required? Will you remain passive spectators of the ravages of this monster, whilst you see your friends, relations, fellow-man, falling daily before it? We have heard the objection frequently brought forward by females, when they have been asked to subscribe their names to the constitution of a Temperance Association, that it would cast an indelicate reflection upon their conduct. But if you will only look at the nature of this society, and the materials which compose it, you will see that no such aspersion is thrown upon you. This is a temperance, not an intemperance society. This is a combination of sober, industrious, temperate men and women, who, convinced of the evils of intemperance, have determined to exert their strength to repress them, and not a junto of drunkards binding themselves by oaths and obligations to abstain from that which had ruined them. Our object is not to reform the drunkard—it is true it may and has done that incidentally, but it is to preserve the rising generation unpolluted by this vice. We ask the young man, for whose benefit principally, Temperance Societies are instituted, to join us, for the double purpose of enabling him to ward off the assaults of this seductive vice, and of enlisting his influence in favour of Temperance —chiefly, however, for the former. We ask your names, not because we think you require any other restraining principle, to enable you to abstain from the drinking of ardent spirits, other than your own innate sense of delicacy and shame, but simply for the powerful influence you are known to exert over mankind. You then mistake the object of this Society, and our reason for asking you to connect yourselves with it, by urging this objection. But your object again, that you have no influence—that if a man is disposed to float down the tide of dissipation, you cannot prevent him,

[See Fourth Page.]

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:

Thursday, October 10, 1833.

COUNCIL CHAMBER;
Annapolis, October 7, 1833.

The Executive Council will meet on Monday the 21st inst.

THO. CULBRETH, Cl'k.

Third Congressional District.—From the returns we have received of the election in the Third Congressional District, composed of Baltimore and Harford counties, it appears that Mr. Turner has been elected to Congress by a large majority over Col. Sewell, the regularly nominated Jackson candidate, and Mr. Worthington, the late representative.—They are all Jackson men.

Frederick County.—We understand that the whole Jackson ticket for the Assembly is elected in Frederick county by a majority of between four and five hundred votes; and the majority for Mr. Thomas, the regular Jackson candidate for Congress, as far as heard from, is upwards of eight-hundred.

New County.—In some of the districts of Baltimore county a vote was taken upon the division of the county. In the Sixth District there were 149 votes in favour of it, and 304 against it.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

FOR THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Caucus Nomination.

Brewer	148
Wells	137

Opposition.

Crabb (Jackson,)	144
Harwood	141

ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Districts.	Jackson. Selman.	Warfield.	Linthicum.	Snowden.	Anti-Jackson. Kent.	Duvall.	Hood.	Gravers.
1st.	176	118	109	116	283	247	[illegible]	[illegible]
2d.	93	82	76	93	81	6[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3d.	95	88	84	91	83	108	76	87
4th.	282	273	278	278	150	148	159	159
5th.	310	255	321	296	139	186	207	199
6th.	136	183	142	101	165	189	231	121
Tot'l.	1092	999	1010	975	947	943	952	810

For Sheriff.

Districts.	Welch.	Clarke.	Burgess.	Iams.
1st.	326	48	41	6
2d.	133	66	14	26
3d.	135	47	51	26
4th.	169	230	46	161
5th.	131	282	199	38
6th.	99	22	225	10
Annapolis.	253	28	35	26
Total.	1248	743	611	293

CITY OF BALTIMORE.

CONGRESS.

Fourth District—Complete.

Wards.	Heath.	Howard.
6th,	393	457
7th,	432	271
8th,	231	452
9th,	474	289
10th,	298	409
11th,	551	378
12th,	406	336
	2805	2592

Majority for Mr. Heath, 213.

Fifth District.

Wards.	M'Kim.	Stewart.
1st,	403	279
2d,	391	284
3d,	434	279
4th,	463	347
5th,	358	489
	2049	1678
Anne-Arundel county,	1132	1114
City of Annapolis,	151	142
Total.	3332	2934

Mr. M'Kim's majority in the district, 398.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Wards.	Jones.	Peregoy.	Jenkins.	Harper.
1st,	413	365	295	266
2d,	400	363	290	264
3d,	423	392	304	277
4th,	509	451	355	300
5th,	570	506	301	279
6th,	482	420	465	400
7th,	404	347	300	354
8th,	327	294	400	390
9th,	515	441	287	290
10th,	454	409	294	282
11th,	618	552	336	341
12th,	485	449	284	273
Total,	5600	4989	3871	3716

SHERIFFALTY.

Sanderson,	4634
Childs,	3034
Walker,	3046
Pechin,	805

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

The votes in this county for the Congressional candidates, are as follow. We do not vouch for the positive correctness of the returns: James Turner, 1909; Ch. S. Sewall, 693; J. T. H. Worthington, 1368.

The returns for Delegates and Sheriff are so incomplete and unsatisfactory that we prefer to omit them rather than publish them in a shape in which they may mislead our readers. The election of Henry S. Sanderson, Esq. as Sheriff, appears to be certain.

HARFORD COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Opposition.*	
Johns,	1210	Moores,	1090
Sutton,	1190	Amos,	1040
Nelson,	1089	Boyd,	992
Norris,	1050	Wilson,	930

SHERIFF.

Wilson,	1123	M'Comis,	1145

CONGRESS.

Sewall,	1177	J. T. H. Worthing-	
James Turner,	1662	ton,	84

By the steamboat Maryland from Easton we learn, that four Jackson men have been elected in Worcester—Talbot and Somerset divided. In Caroline, 1 Jackson and 3 Anti-Jackson.

We learn from Prince-George's, that three Jacksonians, and one Anti have been elected.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.
RECAPITULATION.

	Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
St. Mary's,	0	0
Charles,	0	0
Calvert,	0	0
Anne-Arundel,	4	0
Annapolis,	1	1
Montgomery,	0	0
Frederick,	4	0
Washington,	0	0
Allegany,	0	0
City of Baltimore,	2	0
Baltimore county,	0	0
Harford,	3	1
Prince-George's,	3	1
Worcester,	4	0
Somerset,	2	2
Dorchester,	0	0
Caroline,	1	3
Talbot.	2	2
Queen Anne's	4	0
Cecil,	0	0
Kent,	0	0
Total,	30	10

From the Alexandria Gazette.

The Engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal has given public notice that the navigation through the Canal, from the Head of Harper's Ferry Falls to the Shenandoah Lock, will be opened for the passage of boats, ralts, &c on the first day of October.

By this arrangement, the navigation of the Potomac which has been for some time interrupted at this point, will be transferred to the Canal, and boats will be enabled to pass the Harper's Ferry Falls, and resume the river navigation above and below them as formerly.

It is confidently expected that in less than two weeks after the admission of the water, as above noticed, the whole extent of the navigation from Harper's Ferry to the Basin between Georgetown and Washington City, will be opened to the public.

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.

By the following extract from the Washington (Pa.) Examiner, it will be perceived that the agent of the Post Office Department despatched to that vicinity, in consequence of late losses by mail thereabouts, has been successful in detecting a rogue.

A letter from a special agent in the State of Maine, appointed and instructed by the Department a few weeks since to discover the cause of certain losses upon a mail route in that State, informs the Department, that he has succeeded in detecting the depredator, who, upon being taken before a magistrate, pleaded guilty. Justice will be dealt to both these gentlemen.—*Globe.*

MAIL ROBBERY.

On Tuesday last, *Greene Van Sickle*, Postmaster at Claysville, in this county, was taken up for purloining from the western mail the day previous, a letter containing a sum of money, amounting to about $60, and committed to jail in this place. We decline at present giving more minute particulars of this robbery, as Van Sickle will be shortly arraigned before the proper tribunal for trial, and where justice will be done him. But we take occasion now to state, that his detection was effected by the vigilance and well devised plans of GEORGE PLITT, Esq. of Washington city, Agent of the Post Office Department, who has evinced on this and other recent occasions, a vigilance and zeal in the discharge of duty, and an anxiety for the public security and safety of mail conveyance, highly honourable and praiseworthy. The Department, we think, has a most efficient and capable officer in Mr. Plitt. Van Sickle has a family consisting of a wife and five or six children.—*Washington (Pa.) Examiner.*

MOST IMPORTANT.—LITHOTRITY.

The operation of *lithotrity* has recently been very successfully performed by Baron Heurteloup, on Mr. John Lord, who keeps the Patricroft Tavern, adjoining the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, Manchester. As this is the first case from this neighbourhood, and we believe from Lancashire, a few particulars may not be uninteresting to some of our readers. Mr. Lord, who is fifty years of age, has been for two years suffering under the excruciating torments of the stone; and being a very stout, corpulent man, the usual operation of *lithotomy* could not have been performed without very great danger. He therefore went to London for the purpose of undergoing the operation practised by Baron Heurteloup. The principal operation was performed on the 31st May, when a stone *upwards of an inch in diameter* was broken to pieces and nearly reduced to powder in three minutes. What will probably appear surprising to most of our readers, Mr. Lord immediately after the operation, was enabled to walk from the Baron's house to his own lodgings, a distance of more than a half a mile; and neither after that nor after any of three or four subsequent minor operations which were found necessary for the purpose of destroying different fragments of the stone, was Mr. Lord compelled to keep his bed. In two days after the last, which was about the end of June, he was able to travel to Manchester by coach; and he is now perfectly free from every symptom of the complaint, and every unpleasant trace of the operation.—*Manchester paper.*

SINGULAR AND DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

The Kinderhook Sentinel of a late date relates the particulars of an accident of the most singular and distressing nature. It appears that on Friday the 20th inst. as Miss Van Buren, a young female, was dressing her hair in the cotton factory of Mr. Baldwin, she accidently brought it in contact with one of the horizontal iron shafts which makes 53 revolutions the minute. This shaft is square, two and a half inches in diameter, and is placed about 17 inches from the opposite floor. The young lady was standing nearly under it, facing from it, and in tossing back her hair, which she had been combing over her face, probably without reflecting that the shaft above her was in motion, it caught fast, and she found herself instantly drawn up towards it with the velocity of lightning. With an extraordinary presence of *mind*, she grasped the shaft with her hands, at the same time making a violent effort to place her feet upon it, in order that by revolving with it she might escape a dislocation of the neck. She succeeded in clinging to the shaft during two or three evolutions, but its velocity was such as at length to break her hold, and she projected 8 or 10 feet from it, leaving her entire scalp from the extremities of the eyelids to the third vertibrae of the neck, fast to the shaft, and revolving with it. She arose immediately from the floor, and proceeded to stop one of the looms which she tended, while the overseer stopped the wheel.

Drs. Miller and Philip was immediately called, and with the assistance of such as had not fled or fainted, from fright, had the patient conveyed to her room. The scene was truly frightful. The whole head, temple and forehead, were peeled to the bone, the blood streaming from the small veins and arteries over her shoulders, and to those who had seen the profusion of beautiful locks that formerly adorned her head, her first appearance impressed the idea of a headless trunk. Her presence of mind seemed at no time to have forsaken her. She was sitting in a chair when her physicians arrived, and observed that the back of her head was severely bruised, the only injury which she was then, or is even now, conscious of having received. She is at present in a comfortable condition, and her physicians state that every symptom indicates a firm re-union of the parts, and a speedy recovery of health.

DOMESTIC YEAST.

Persons who are in the habit of making domestic bread, cake, &c. can easily manufacture their yeast, by attending to the following direction. Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water, for one hour. When milk warm, bottle it and cork it close. It will be fit for use in 24 hours. One pint of yeast will make 18 lbs. of bread.

THE MOSS ROSE.

The angel who takes care of the flowers and sprinkles upon them the dew in the still night, slumbered on a spring day in the shade of a rose-bush.

And when he awoke he said, with a smiling countenance, Most beautiful of my children, I thank thee for thy refreshing odour, and cooling shade. Could you now ask any favour, how willingly would I grant it!

Adorn me then with a new charm, said the spirit of the rose-bush, in a beseeching tone.

And the angel adorned the loveliest of flowers with simple moss.

Sweetly it stood there in modest attire, the *moss rose*, the most beautiful of its kind.

Lovely Lina, lay aside the splendid ornament and the glittering jewel, and listen to the instructions of maternal nature.

SIX CHILDREN AT ONE BIRTH.

On the 30th December, 1831, the wife of Dernian Ploson, in the Village of Dropin, in Bessarabia, was delivered of six daughters, all living, and only a little smaller than the usual size of children at birth, with the exception of the last, which was much the least.

The mother was not quite twenty years of age, and of a strong constitution. The whole six children lived long enough to be baptized, but died on the evening of the day of their birth. The mother subsequently suffered indisposition, but got quite well.—*Gazette Medicale.*

A BITE.

Three individuals walking the streets night before last, made a stand near some watchmen for a moment, during which one of them remarked that he had got his cheek badly bitten; but observing they were listened to, they sheered off.—The watchmen were mentioning the circumstance at the police office yesterday morning when the mystery was cleared up by a gentleman who came in and gave information that at a late hour the night previous, coming down Chatham square with a companion in feeble health, he came in contact with three persons, whom, from their jostling him in passing, he supposed to be intoxicated; but who had scarcely got past, when they seized and threw him down, tore open his vest, and attempted to rob him. During the scuffle, however, his mouth came in contact with the face of one of them, and gave him an opportunity, which he did not neglect, of biting out a piece of his cheek, about the size of a dollar. The fellow's outcries giving his companions reason to believe that the watch would soon be upon them, the trio took to their heels. The informant inclines to the belief that he shall know his man again when he meets him.—*N. Y. Courier.*

From Hamilton's Men and Manners in America.

THE MISSISSIPPI.

It has been the fashion with travellers to talk of the scenery of the Mississippi as wanting grandeur and beauty. Most certinly it has neither. But there is no scenery on earth more striking. The dreary and pestilential solitudes, untrodden save by the foot of the Indians; the absence of all the objects, save the huge alligators which float past, apparently asleep, on the drift-wood; and an occasional vulture, attracted by its impure prey on the surface of the waters, the trees, with a long and hideous drapery of pendent moss, fluttering in the wind; and the giant river rolling onward the vast volume of its dark and turbid waters through the wilderness, form the features of one of the most dismal and impressive landscapes on which the eye of man ever rested.

If any man think proper to beleive that such objects are not, in themselves, sufficient, I beg only to say that I differ with him in point of taste. Rocks and mountians are fine things, undoubtedly, but they could add nothig of sublimity to the Mississippi.—Pelion might be piled on Ossa, Alps on Andes, and still, to the heart and preceptions of the spectator, the Mississippi would be *alone*. It can brook no rival, and finds none. No river in the world drains so large a portion of the earth's surface. It is the traveller of five thousand miles, more than two thirds of the diameter of the globe. The immagination asks, whence come its waters, and whither tend they?—They come from the distant regions of the vast continent, where the foot of the civilized man has never yet been planted. They flow into an ocean yet vaster, the whole body of which acknowledge their influence. Through what varieties of climate have they passed! On what scenes of lonely and sublime magnificence have they gazed! Have they penetrated.—

'The hoary forests, still the Bison's screen,
Where stalked the Mammoth to his shaggy lair,
Through paths and alleys, roof'd with sober green,
Thousands of years before the silent air
Was pierc'd by whizzing shaft of hunter keen.'

In short, when the traveller has asked and answered these questions and a thousand others, it will be time enough to consider how far the scenery of the Mississippi would be improved by the presence of rocks and mountains. He may then be led to doubt whether any *great* effect can be produced by a combination of objects of discordant character, however grand in themselves. The imagination is, perhaps, succeptible but of a single powerful impression at a time. Sublimity is uniformly connected with unity of object. Beauty may be produced by the happy adaptation of a multitude of harmonious details; but the highest sublimity of effect can proceed but from one glorious and paramount object, which impreses its own character on every thing around.

The prevailing character of the Mississippi is that of solemn gloom. I have trodden the passes of Alp and Appennine, yet never felt how awful a thing is nature, till it was borne on its waters through regions desolate and uninhabitable. Day after day, and night after night, we continue driving right downward to the south; our vessel like some huge demon of the wilderness bearing fire in her bosom, and canopying the eternal forest with the smoke of her nostrils. How looked the hoary river god I know not; nor what thought the alligators, when awakened from their slumber by a vision so astounding. But the effect on my own spirits was such as I have never experinced before or since. Conversation became odious and I passed my time in a sort of a dreamy contemplation. At night I ascended to the highest deck, and lay for hours gazing listlessly on the sky, the forest and the waters, amid silence only broken by the clanging of the engine. All this was very pleasant; yet, till I reached New Orleans, I could scarcely have smiled at the best joke in the world; and as for raising a laugh—it would have been quite as easy to quadrate the circle.

FOREIGN.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The New York Journal of Commerce, second edition, announces the arrival of the packet ship New York, with London papers to the 3d and Liverpool to the 4th September, both inclusive.

The reported death of the King of Spain is not confirmed. He was alive on the 21st, and his death not immediately expected.

The British Government have acknowledged Donna Maria. On this event becoming known at Paris, the Miguelite scrip fell from 61 to 45.

A dreadful shipwreck occurred on the 31st August within half a mile of the port of Boulogne. A vessel said to be the Amphitrite, bound for Botany Bay, with 120 female passengers on board was cast away, making with the crew 154, all of whom except three were drowned.

Parliament was prorogued on the 29th August. The following is

THE KING'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"In opening the present Parliament, I stated, that never at any time had subjects of greater interest and magnitude called for your attention. The manner in which you have discharged the duties thus committed to you now demands my warmest regard, and enables me to close a session, one more remarkable for its extended duration than for the patience and persevering [illegible] which you have employed in [illegible] and in perfecting the various measures which have been brought under your consideration.

I continue to receive from my allies and from all foreign sovereigns assurances of their friendly disposition.

I regret that I cannot yet announce to you the conclusion of a definitive arrangement between Holland and Belgium; but the convention, in conjunction with the King of the French, I concluded in May last, with the King of the Netherlands, prevents a renewal of hostilities in the Low Countries; and thus affords a fresh security for the general continuance of peace.

Events which have lately taken place in Portugal, have induced me to renew my diplomatic relations with that kingdom, and I have accredited a Minister to the Court of Her Most Faithful Majesty Donna Maria.

You may rest assured I look with great anxiety to the moment when the Portuguese monarchy, so long united with this country by the ties of alliance and by the closest ties of interest, may be restored to a state of peace, and may regain its former prosperity.

The hostilities which had disturbed the peace of Turkey have terminated, and you may be assured that my attention will be carefully directed to any extent which may affect the present or the future independency of that empire.

An investigation, carefully prosecuted during the last session, has enabled you to renew the charter of the Bank of England on terms which appear to be well calculated to restore public credit, and to secure the usefulness of that important establishment.

The laborious inquiries carried on by committees of both Houses of Parliament, for several successive sessions, have also enabled you to bring the affairs of the East India Company to a satisfactory adjustment. I have the most confident expectation, that the system of government thus established will prove to have been wisely framed for the improvement and happiness of the natives of India; while by the opening of the China trade, a new field has been afforded for the activity and the enterprise of British commerce.

The state of slavery in my colonial possessions has necessarily occupied a portion of your time and your attention commensurate with the magnitude and the difficulty of the subject. Whilst your deliberations have been guided by the paramount considerations of justice and humanity, the interests of the colonial proprietors have not been overlooked. I trust that the future proceedings of the colonial legislature, and the conduct of all classes in my colonies, may be such as to give full effect to the benevolent intentions of the legislature, and to satisfy the just expectations of my people.

I observe with satisfaction, that the amendment of the law has continued to occupy attention, and that several important measures have been adopted, by some of which the title to property has been rendered more secure, and the conveyance of it more simple; while by others the proceedings in courts of law and equity have been made more expeditious and less costly.

The establishment of the Court of Privy Council is another improvement, which, while it materially assists suitors at home, will, I trust, afford substantial relief to those at our colonial possessions.

You may rest assured, that there is no part of your labours which I regard with a deeper interest than that which tends, by well-considered amendments of the law, to make justice easily accessible to all my subjects. With this view I have caused a commission to be issued for digesting in one body the enactments of the criminal law, and inquiring how far and by what means the criminal process might be extended to the other branches of our jurisprudence.

"I have also directed commissions to be issued for investigating the state of the municiple corporations throughout the kingdom. The result of their inquiries will enable you to mature those measures which may seem best fitted to place the government of corporate cities and towns on a solid foundation, in respect of their finances, their government, and their police. In the meantime, two important acts have been passed for giving constitution, upon sound principles, to the royal and parliamentary burghs of Scotland. Your attention will be called to the expediency of extending similar advantages to the unincorporated towns in England which have now acquired the right of returning members to Parliament.

It is with the greatest pain that I feel myself compelled to call upon you for additional powers to control and punish the disorders of the public peace in Ireland. This call will be answered, as I confidently anticipate, by your loyalty and firmness. I have not thought it necessary, except in a very limited degree, to use the powers thus confided to me; and I have now the satisfaction of informing you that the spirit of insubordination and outrage which had prevailed to so alarming an extent, has been, in a great measure, subdued. I look forward with anxiety to the time when the painful necessity of continuing this measure of great but unavoidable severity may cease; and I have given my assent, with unqualified satisfaction, to the various salutary and remedial measures which, during the course of the present session, have been proposed to me for my acceptance.

The act which, in pursuance of my recommendation, you passed, with respect to the temporalities of that branch of the United Church which is established in Ireland, for the immediate and total abolition of tithe assessments, and the act for the better regulation of juries, both as to their civil and criminal functions, afford the best proof that full reliance may be placed on the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the intro-

ch beneficial improvements as may en-
the welfare of all classes of my subjects.
thus effectually cement that legislative
which, with your support, it is my de-
nation to maintain inviolate.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

hank you for the supplies which you have
ted for the service of the year. The es-
ies proposed to you by my direction were
derably lower than those of the former
ons, and you have wisely applied the sa-
which have thus been affected to the di-
tion of the public burdens. In this course
dicious economy, combined with a due
d to the exigencies of the state, I am
saded that you will persevere, and thus
m the title which you have acquired to
al confidence, as the faithful guardians
e honour of the Crown and the true in-
ts of the people.

y Lords and Gentlemen,

returning to your respective homes, you
carry with you the gratifying reflection,
your labours have been sedulously em-
d for the benefit of your fellow subjects.
ring the recess your attention will be
lly directed to the same important ob-

And in this useful and honourable dis-
e both of your public and private duties,
r the blessings of Divine Providence, I
idently rely for the encouragement and
port of my people in that love of liberty
order, in that spirit of industry and o-
ence to the law, and that moral worth
h constitute the safety and happiness of
ons."

s soon as his Majesty had concluded his
ch the Lord Chancellor kneeling, reciev-
he King's commands respecting the pro-
tion.

he Lord Chancellor then said, it is his
esty's royal will and pleasure that this
ent Parliament be now prorogued, and
present Parliament stands prorogued ac-
ingly to Wednesday, the 31st of October
.

is Majesty rose up, and after bowing to
peers and ambassadors, quitted the house,
nded in the same manner as when he en-
d.

PORTUGAL.

By the African steamer, arrived at Fal-
uth, intelligence has been received from
bon to the 17th and from Oporto to the
t ult. These accounts say that the capi-
was in the most settled and tranquil state.
On the 14th there were reviews at various
arters of the city of the newly formed Na-
nal Guards, who are chiefly of the middle
sses, and amount to fully 12,000 men.
On the 15th, which happened to be the an
versary of the baptism of Donna Maria,
ord William Russell delivered at the levee
credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary,
notice of the recognition of the Queen
Great Britain. The news of this was im-
diately spread about, and great rejoicings
illuminations took place.
On the 18th the constitutionalists at Oporto
acked the remaining number of the Miguel-
outside of the lines; the attack was made
night, on the right of the enemy's lines
ich were immediately turned, and thrown
o confusion. Col. Bacon with his lancers,
n rapidly pursued them for two leagues,
k between 300 and 400 prisoners, and oc
ioned them to lose twice that number in
led and wounded. The loss in the affair
the part of the Pedrottes was estimated at
m 90 to 100 in killed and wounded.
On the 20th as many as 86 deserters came
er within the space of two hours, and the
mainder of the Miguelite force, amounting
3000 men, marched on that day for Coim-
a, where General Bourmont was understood
be with 13,000 dispirited troops. Don Mi-
el and Don Carlos are both stated to be
ith the army.
The river Douro is now free for all vessels
enter, and several have, in consequence,
ceeded in, for the purpose of loading car-
es of wine.

Late from Portugal.—The Globe, Capt.
tten, has arrived at Bath, Me. from St.
es, (on the opposite side of the Tagus from
sbon, and from 30 to 40 miles from it,)
hich place he left on the 1st September, and
tates that the recapture of St. Ubes by the
oops of Don Miguel was daily expected,
nd that most of the arms had been carried
ver to Lisbon.—Many of the inhabitant were
iving on board vessels to be in readiness to
depart on the approach of the Miguelites.
It is evident from this and other accounts
hat without foreign aid and interference, the
tability of the Constitutional cause is far
rom being assured.

FROM PORTUGAL.

The brig Cordelia, arrived at Boston, brings
the Halifax Journal of the 25th September,
containing the following extract of a letter,
received by a merchant at Halifax.

LISBON, Aug. 22, 1833.

During the last week the strong positions
around the city have been preparing and for-
tifying against any attack the Miguelites may
attempt. At present little is known of their
numbers, or where they are, possibly in a
line from Santarem to Leiria, Figueira and
Coimbra.

The force of Donna Maria here, and a few
leagues in advance, may be six to eight thou-
sand regular troops, and twelve to fifteen
thousand others, with four hundred cavalry,
and two parks of artillery. We are there-
fore not in much apprehension of the enemy
entering the city. Mercantile business is
nearly at a stand, without any intercourse
with the province of Spain.

We have advices from Oporto of the de-
struction of some twelve thousand pipes of
wine, by the Miguelite army at Villa Nova—
also of the liberal army having attacked the
Miguelite lines, forced them, and gained a
complete victory, so as to leave the north side
open, and report says the south also, and a
free navigation of the Douro.

Ferdinand, King of Spain, is dead. Don Carlos and followers are said to be on their way from this country to Spain.

OBITUARY.

Died on the 26th ult. Mrs. ELIZA M. CHEW, consort of Dr. Samuel Chew of Calvert County. Rich in all the graces which embellished, and all the virtues which adorn, and dignify the human character, the deceased was one whose death will be keenly felt, and long, and bitterly lamented by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne-Arundel county, will be held at the Court House in this city on Tuesday the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN RIDOUT, Sec'y.

Oct. 10—3m.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the estate of Henry Ellicott, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 8th day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 8th day of October, 1833.

ELIAS ELLICOTT, Ex'r.
R.

American Baltimore, will publish the above.

Oct. 10. 4w

IN CHANCERY,

23d September 1833.

George G. Belt, Trustee of Lewis Helms

vs

Charles F. Mayer and Lewis Helms.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree to compel the defendant, Mayer, as executor of Anna G. M. Helms, to pay to the complainant the sum of money hereinafter mentioned.

The bill states, that a certain Lewis Helms, formerly of Baltimore, but now of the state of New York filed his bill of revivor in this court on his intermarriage with a certain Anna G. M. Newhouse, otherwise called Anna G. M. Wandelohr, to revive a certain proceeding, which had heretofore been instituted by the said Anna against John Franciscus and Philip B. Sadtler, executors of Carster Newhouse, deceased, the brother of said Ann, to recover from them the amount of a legacy which had been bequeathed to said Anna by the last will of her brother—That said Ann after her said marriage with said Helms, did also file in this court, by her next friend, her supplemental bill of complaint against the said Franciscus Sadtler and Helms, in which said Anna, amongst other things, prayed that the property in estate left to her by her said brother might be delivered into her hands by the said Franciscus and Sadtler, executors as aforesaid, as her sole property and separate from the use and control of her said husband Lewis Helms; that on said bills such proceedings were had that a final decree was passed in favour of the claim of said Anna, whereby, amongst other things, it was directed, that the money and property of said Anna, in the hands of said Franciscus and Sadtler, the executors aforesaid, should be against the claim of said Helms invested and settled in trust for the sole and separate use of said Anna, during her life, and apart from her said husband Lewis Helms, and in the event of her death in the lifetime of said Helms, the whole to go according to her appointment by will, and if no appointment, the whole to go to her children, or next of kin, by the law of this state capable of taking; by which said decree, the said Helms was wholly excluded from all benefit or participation in the enjoyment of the said property of his said wife, and that an appeal was prayed and granted from said decree by the said Helms to the court of appeals.—That by a decree of this court, in the cause aforesaid, against the said Franciscus and Sadtler, they were ordered and directed to pay over, and did pay over, a large sum of money, viz the sum of nine thousand dollars and upwards, to be invested and settled according to the decree first mentioned—That when the said first mentioned decree was passed, the said Helms was imprisoned for debt, and that he was in the most destitute circumstances, and without any means to pay his creditors—that whilst in this condition a proposal was made to him, either personally, or thro' her agents, to pay him the sum of sixteen hundred dollars if he would refrain from prosecuting, and strike off his said appeal; that said Helms for some time refused to take the sum offered, but agreed to receive the sum of twenty five hundred dollars as a consideration for dismissing the said appeal—that after considerable negotiation between the said Anna and the said Helms personally, or thro' their agents, the said Anna agreed to pay, and the said Helms agreed to receive, the sum of sixteen hundred dollars as a compensation and consideration for striking off and dismissing his said appeal—That the terms of said compromise were adjusted and finally arranged about the middle of March 1831, and that in execution of his part of the agreement, did cause to be filed amongst the records of the court of appeals, an order signed by his counsel and himself, withdrawing his said prayer of appeal out of the said court, that said order bears date the 28 of March 1831—That said Helms afterwards on the 8th of April 1831, did petition for and receive the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland—that the complainant was afterwards duly appointed by the commissioners of insolvent debtors permanent trustee for the benefit of the creditors of Helms, and as such has given bond, with security approved by said commissioners.—That said Helms at the time of his application for the benefit of the insolvent laws, was indebted to various persons, and to a much larger amount, than appears by the schedule of his creditors by him filed—that said debts are still due and unpaid, and that the complainant has never received any property or effects belonging to said Helms—That the said sum of sixteen hundred dollars, and upwards, due as aforesaid from the said Anna to the said Helms, was wholly due and unpaid at the time of his application for the benefit of the insolvent laws, and that the said Anna had immediate notice of his said application, and was specially warned not to pay the said money to said Helms—that the complainant, as trustee, has repeatedly demanded of said Anna the said money, so as aforesaid due to the said Helms; that said Anna at one time expressed her wish to pay the same to the complainant, but finally refused so to do, and paid the same to the said Helms, having obtained an advance of that sum from her solicitor Charles F. Mayer, Esq. with an understanding that he should be reimbursed out of the monies recovered under the decree aforesaid—That said sum of money was in fact paid and advanced by the said Mayer on account of said Anna, and at her request to the said Helms after his insolvency, and the appointment of the complainant as trustee, and after both these facts were known to the said Anna—That said Anna made and published her last will and testament on the 7th of January 1832, and afterwards, on or about the 14th of March, in the year last aforesaid, departed this life—that by her said will she nominated and appointed the said Mayer her executor, and that he has since obtained Letters Testamentary, and taken upon himself the burthen of the execution of said will—that by said will it is amongst other things, devised, that out of the monies, property and estate, decreed to her in the cause in chancery of Helms and others against Franciscus, and others there be paid to said Mayer such sum as he has paid to a certain Lewis Helms, being the sum of sixteen hundred dollars and upwards, which complainant avers and charges was the same sum of money which the said Anna had agreed to pay to said Helms as a consideration for striking off and dismissing his appeal as aforesaid—that the said Mayer, executor as aforesaid, refuses to pay to the complainant the sum of money, so as aforesaid due from the said Anna to the said Helms, at the time of his application for the benefit of the insolvent laws.

The bill also states, that the said Lewis Helms resides out of the state of Maryland.

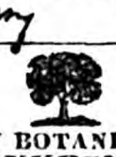
It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper before the 28th day of October next, give notice to the said absent defendant of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear within this court in person, or by a Solicitor, on or before the 23rd day of February next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy

Test,

RAMSAY WATERS.
Reg. Cur. Can.

October 10. 3w



LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES,

FLUSHING, NEAR NEW YORK.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, announce to the public, that, from the immense extent of their Establishment, they are enabled to furnish such Trees of the various kinds as cannot fail to give satisfaction by their superior size, vigour, &c. and their Nurseries at present contain more than a million of Trees and Plants in the most thriving state. Among these are above 50,000 Pear trees of 3 and 4 years growth, from the graft, comprising the most choice new Flemish and other varieties of modern origin. Their new Catalogues, with the reduced prices, will be forwarded to every applicant, and are as follow:

No. 1. *Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, p p* 93,
2. *Bulbous and Tuberous rooted Plants and Dahlias, &c. p p* 24.
3. *Greenhouse Trees, Shrubs and Plants, p p* 50.
4. *Catalogue of Vegetable, Field and Flower seeds.*

To the Proprietors of Nurseries, and to those who may wish to establish new Nurseries, they will furnish all articles desired at a liberal discount and a convenient credit; and in all other cases where large quantities are wanted, a reasonable abatement will be made. They will also supply all venders of Seeds, and those who wish to engage in that business, with every variety of Vegetable, Field and Flower Seeds, at very low rates. These seeds possess the advantage of being raised under their own observation, or when imported, of being tested to their satisfaction, and *their accuracy and vitality are expressly guaranteed.* Many new and choice varieties will be found in the Catalogue which have never before been offered to the public. The collection of Bulbous Flower roots and Dahlias is particularly rich and extensive, and of the latter they have a specimen bed covering an acre of ground, and comprising 600 varieties now in full splendour—Bulbous roots and Dahlias can be easily transported, and may be vended in a dry state in seed stores, &c. and an establishment for the Sale of these articles ought to exist in every town in the Union.—It will be readily perceived that the great number of Trees, &c. always in the Nurseries, enables the Proprietors to make superior selections, and secures to all applicants this particular advantage.

It is desired that all orders be sent *direct per mail to the Proprietors,* and the utmost attention will be given to forwarding them by the speediest route, &c.

Catalogues may be seen at this office.

Oct. 10.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock M. at the court house door, in the city of Annapolis, all that tract or parcel of land, lying and being in A. Arundel county, called

ANDERSON'S DISTANT WALKS,

containing One Hundred and Thirty-two acres of Land, more or less. This land is at present in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Nicholson, and is supposed to be in a good state of improvement. Persons desirous of purchasing are requested to visit the premises before the day of sale. The terms of sale are cash, to be paid on the day of sale.

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER.

Oct. 10—ts.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from Alfred Sellman, living on Rhode River, in A. Arundel county, a Negro Man named

TOM,

about 40 years of age, very black, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, had on when he left home a straw hat, a dark blue and white cotton jacket, and a pair of white yarn pantaloons. He left home on the 30th September.

Twenty Dollars will be given if taken in the county; Fifty Dollars in any other part of the State, and One Hundred Dollars if taken out of the State and secured, so that I get him again.

ALFRED SELLMAN.

Oct. 10—tf.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 20, for 1833.

Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.

To be drawn at Baltimore,

On SATURDAY, the 12th of October, 1833.

AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sixty-six Number Lottery, Eleven Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$15,000
1	prize of	4,000
1	prize of	2,500
1	prize of	2,000
1	prize of	1,415
10	prizes of	1,000
10	prizes of	500
20	prizes of	300
20	prizes of	250
50	prizes of	150
50	prizes of	100
55	prizes of	50
55	prizes of	40
110	prizes of	30
165	prizes of	20
2640	prizes of	10
16335	prizes of	5

Tickets $5—*Halves* $2 50—*Quarters* $1 25.

Tickets and shares for sale at

DUBOIS'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,

(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)

Oct. 10

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

NOTICE.—For the sake of combining the old and new series, and making the third volume correspond both in date and manner, the subscriber has concluded to print *thirteen* additional numbers to the second volume of the first or old series. These numbers will be furnished *gratuitously* to those who commenced with No. 1 and No. 6, and who have paid their subscription, or who shall have paid it before the 26th No. of Volume 2 is issued. Those whose subscriptions remain unsettled at the publication of that No. will be struck off the list, and charged SIX DOLLARS, as lately announced.

To those who have *really patronised* the "Library," by prompt payment of their subscription, very sincere acknowledgments are tendered, and a continuance of their patronage respectfully requested.

ADAM WALDIE.

September 19.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John E. Bayne, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of September 1833.

JENIFER TAYLOR, Adm'r.
of John E. Bayne.

October 3. 4w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration D. B. N. with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Benjamin Clocker, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of September 1833.

JENIFER TAYLOR, Adm'r.
D. B. N. W. A. of Benjamin Clocker.

October 3. 4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Owings, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted thereto are requested to make payment.

WILLIAM OWINGS, }
HUMPHREY DORSEY, } Ex'rs.

Oct. 3 4w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an Election will be held at the Assembly Room, in the city of Annapolis, on the 1st Monday of October next, (being the 7th day of the month) for the purpose of electing two Delegates to represent the city of Annapolis in the next General Assembly of Maryland; also a Sheriff for Anne-Arundel county; and a Representative to the Congress of the United States, for the 5th Congressional District of Maryland. Polls to be opened at 9 o'clock, A. M. and closed at 6 P. M.

By order,

JOHN H. WELLS, Clk.

Aug. 29

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Annapolis on the 30th September 1833.

B

John Beard,
John Brown,
Sarah Black,
Elizabeth Bush,
James Bans,
James B. Brewer, (2)

Thos. B. Church,
Miss Ann Chase, (3)
William Caton,

Elizeth Ann Dadds,
Mrs. Mary Duvall,
Edward Dorsey,
Mrs. E. H. Dorsey,

Theoplis French.

Richard Gardiner,
Sophia Gardiner, (2)
Thos. J. Gassaway,

Benj. Hancock,
James Hinton,

George S. Inglis,

Wm. Kollbery,

William Legg, (2)
Stephen Lee, (2)

Saml. Maccubbin,
G. Murdock, (2)
Rush W. Marriott, (7)
Wm H. McKane,
James Miller, (2)
Dr. Z. Meriken, (2)

Elizabeth A. Nichols,

Bazel Owings.

John Parrott,
Benj. T. Pindle,
Rev. Dr. Pise,
John Phelps,

Jos. N. Stockett,
Chas. Stewart,

Miss Sarah Taylor,
Charles F. Thompson,
I. W. Torr,
Robt. M. Tomlins,

Lucy Ward,
John Wolff, (2)
Dr. Jno. B. Wells,

Meichel De Young.

E. Banks,
Flora Boadly,
Jno, Wm. or Rd. Benson,
James Baldwin,
Robt. C. Buzly,
George G. Belt.

C

Melten Colburn,
Daniel Clarke,
John Carr.

D

Caleb Dorsey,
Augustus E. Dorsey,
Elizabeth Daws,
John W. Duvall.

F

G

Benj Gaither,
Jno. Graham,
A. Garrett.

H

Ann Hyde,
Ezekiel Hopkins.

I

Ann Johnson.

K

Eliza Knighton.

L

Theodore Linthicum.

M

Eliza Mewburn,
Ann Merriken,
Jos. S. Meekins,
Richard Moran,
Elizabeth Murdock, (2)
Wm. Murdock, (2)

N

Jno. S. F. Nutwell.

O

P

Robt. A. Parrish,
Thos. Parkinson,
Saml. Purdy,
William Price.

S

James H. Smith,
George Shaw, (2)

T

Littleton D. Teackle,
Nathl. Tenard,
Thos. Thornton.

W

Henry R. Warfield,
Joseph Walsh.

Y

J. GREEN, P. M.

October 3.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced a Lumber Yard on the N. E. side of the Dock, where he is now receiving a lot of superior Lumber; and intends keeping an assortment of

SCANTLING AND PLANK,

to suit the demand, which he will sell at Baltimore prices and terms. His country friends will find it to their advantage to call on him or MR. DAVID S. CALDWELL, his agent, at the yard, and examine the lumber and prices—being two good lumber yards now in the city, holds out an inducement to give our city a call, as there are boats running from this place to the different landings on the rivers, it may be always delivered at a moderate expense—Examine for yourselves.

JAS. IGLEHART.

Aug. 29—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber of Anne Arundel county, having obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Col. Jacob Waters, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said deceased, to produce the same, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any way to the said estate to make immediate payment to

CHARLES A. WATERS, Adm'r.

Sept. 26.

FOR RENT,

THAT part of Belmont containing 400 Acres of Land, belonging to the Representatives of the late Mrs. Matilda Chase.

RICHARD M. CHASE, and }
RICHARD J. CRABB. } Guardians.

Sept. 5

NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis on Tuesday the 29th day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads.

By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

Sept. 12—tm.

(Continued from first page.)

This evinces a modesty and distrustfulness becoming your character and sex. But you have influence, great, commanding, irresistible influence. It is the part of man, if I may so use the expression, to ride upon the whirlwind and direct the storm, to exect his influence in the busy, stirring scenes of life. Your's is called forth in a lowlier, more unobtrusive sphere; but it is the no less powerful. It is in the calm retirement of domestic life, wherein you move, and wherein your authority is predominant. You have the nurturing of the infant mind—the sowing of those seeds which are to determine his future character—the infusing into his plastic mind those principles which are to guide him in after life. I might cite you to instances, on the record of history, evincive of your influence not only in the domestic circle, but in the councils of kings, in the tented field, and in the other more excited walks of life. I might show you where your favour has founded empires—where the breath of your disapprobation has demolished them—where you have revived the drooping courage of the soldiery—where you have raised monarchs to the throne, and where you have dragged them headlong from it. This, however, is not the kind of influence we wish you to exert. You need not move out of your own proper and peculiar sphere to aid us in the cause of Temperance, because the enemy, against which we are waring, has gotten a foothold *there*. Yes, perhaps a son has been seduced from the paths of virtue, and has just commenced to wander through the mazes of vice—you have raised him from his infancy, nursed him in his sickness, caressed him in his health: and have you no influence over him? Will not your warning voice, your affectionate entreaties, recall them? Perhaps the husband has so far forgotten the duty which he owes to his partner, as to prefer the society of the dissolute and depraved, to her's; perhaps he has so far forgotten the vow which he plighted at the altar, where your imagination had enrobed him with every virtue that adorns the human character—as to have forgotten that he is bound to love you, to honour you, and to protect you—will not your gentle rebuke, your tears, the inroads that grief has made upon your cheek, the victory that woe has inscribed upon your brow, recall these things to his recollection? —And will not such reminiscences have a tendency to retrieve him from the gulph of inebriation, into which he has been plunged?

Sir:—One of the most frightful aspects, in which this subject can be considered, and the one which should induce us to strengthen our exertions in the noble cause in which we are engaged, is that the innocent suffer the punishment justly due to the guilty. It is true that the peace of mind, which the drunkard once enjoyed, is gone, the health, with which he was once blest, is wasted, the prospects which once opened before him are [illegible] it is true that Intemperance has [illegible] from the eminence upon which he [illegible] but he is not the greatest sufferer. [illegible] susceptibility to virtue has been destroyed with his virtue; his conscience and sense of pain have been seared over as pain has been afflicted, and he now looks forward with as much pleasure (a guilty pleasure it it is true,) to the time when he shall take his next glass, as he once anticipated all the honours and happiness which were once before him. But it is those who are connected with him by the ties of blood or other affinity, who suffer the punishment justly due to his transgression. 'He has eaten the boxe's grapes, and their teeth are set on edge.' Sir, it is the drunkard's mother, the drunkard's wife, the drunkard's family upon whom the consequences of his self pollution fall so severely. The mother's eyes are placed upon her son. She has abstracted her affections from all worldly objects and centered them in him. In her old age she leans upon him for support and comfort, the reed breaks, and its outward particles pierce her very soul. The wife, operated upon by the tenderest influence of the heart, has wandered from the home of her parents, renounced friends, relations, the whole world, and wedded her happiness to the happiness of her husband. They are so intimately connected together that they can't be separated. He suffers himself to be floated down with the current of dissipation, and leaves her to her own misery. That misery is deep seated, irreradicable. The barbed arrow can never be extricated.—Yes sir, it is *woman*, and whilst I make the assertion I feel my heart beating higher for the entire removal of this vice from amongst us, it is woman who is the greatest sufferer.—Man may outlive his sorrow, but she rarely does. Time and circumstance and change of place may cicatrize the wound of sorrow which Intemperance has inflicted upon his mind, but it seldom heals, that which has been made upon hers.

Mr. President:—I had intended to have made some remarks as to the danger to be dreaded to our republican institutions from the general prevalence of Intemperance, but as I have already occupied perhaps too much of the time of the Convention, I shall hasten to a close.

In conclusion, permit me to congratulate this convention upon the success that has heretofore attended the efforts of the advocates of the great Temperance Reformation. Fraught as is this age with institutions for the bettering the condition of the human family, there is no one that has stronger claims upon our prayers and wishes and active exertions, and none which considering the difficulties that lay in its path, has been attended with so much success, as the Society for the promotion of Temperance. Honour and praise be to those philanthropists who, sensibly alive to and feelingly interested in the happiness of man, first moved forward in this great undertaking.—They have gained for themselves a niche in the temple of fame—an immortality in the human heart 'Yes when the monument which has been erected to perpetuate the actions of kings and princes and potentates shall have crumbled into dust; when the arch which has been constructed, beneath which the conquering hero, who had desolated the earth with his ravages, has passed, saluted by the *Io triumphe* of the drunken multitude, shall have fallen into ruins; when the garland that sits upon the poet and the orator shall have drooped and withered and died, the simple chaplet that encircles the brow of these philanthropists, watered by the tear of human sympathy and bound by the cord of human benevolence, shall flourish for ever with unfading verdure. These are our benefactors. These are the promoters of our happiness. Sir, what have they not done! But a few years ago they raised their banner of resistance. The prospect was then gloomy and cheerless. Shadows, clouds and darkness were upon it. But they brought stouts hearts, strong arms, good intentions to the combat. Relying upon the rectitude of their cause, they determined to exert their energies to uphold it, reposing for the issue upon him who, they were certain, was with them.—The success that has heretofore followed their exertions has convinced them that the Great Captain was at their head, encouraging their forces and leading them on to victory. Let us not by inactivity disgrace the cause so benevolently undertaken by our fathers. Let us not relax the arm which has been strung for the trial It is a good cause, it is a just cause, it is a holy cause, and with the continuance of our exertions it must triumph. Its enemies may battle against it but, they will battle in vain. The stream has commenced to flow, It moves silently, unobtrusively, but surely.—They may check for a time its progress, they may clog its course, they may retard its onward march, but they can never arrest it. It will beat down all opposition, it will remove every difficulty, will surmount every obstacle, and carrying on its bosom the corruptions of human nature, it will glide down the lapse of time, until it has finally emptied itself into the deep ocean of Eternity.

Before I take my seat, I must return my thanks to the Convention and to the company assembled, for the patience and attention with which they have listened to my remarks.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, having obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Col. Jacob Waters, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said deceased, to produce the same, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any way to the said estate to make immediate payment to.

CHARLES A. WATERS, Adm'r.

Sept. 26

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Annapolis on the 30th September 1833.

B

[illegible] Beard,
[illegible] Brown,
[illegible] Black,
[illegible] Bush,
[illegible] Barns,
[illegible] B Brewer, (2)

Chas. B. Church,
[illegible] Ann Chase, (3)
William Caton,

Elizath Ann Dabbs,
Mrs. Mary Duvall,
Edward Dorsey,
Mr. E. H. Dorsey,

Theophis French,

Richard Gardiner,
Sophia Gardiner, (2)
Thos. J. Gassaway,

Benj Hancock,
James Hooton,

George S. Inglis,

Wm. Kollbery,

William Legg, (2)
Stephen Lee, (2)

Saml. Maccubbin,
G. Murdock, (2)
Rush W Marriott, (7)
Wm H. McKane,
James Miller; (2)
Dr. Z. Meriken, (2)

Elizabeth A. Nichols,

Hazel Owings.

John Parrott,
Benj. T. Pindle,
Rev. Dr. Pise,
John Phelps,

Jos. N. Stockett,
Chas. Stewart,

Miss Sarah Taylor,
Charles F. Thompson,
J. W. Torr,
Robt. M. Tomlins,

Lucy Ward,
John Wolff, (2)
Dr. Jno. B. Wells,

Meichel De Young.

B
r. Banks,
Flora Bradly,
Jno, Wm. or Rd. Benson,
James Baldwin,
Robt. C. Brady,
George G. Belt.

C
Melten Colburn,
Daniel Clarke,
John Carr.

D
Caleb Dorsey,
Augustus E. Dorsey,
Elizabeth Daws,
John W. Duvall.

F

G
Benj Gaither,
Jno. Graham,
A. Garrett.

H
Ann Hyde,
Ezekiel Hopkins.

I
Ann Johnson.

K
Eliza Knighton.

L
Theodore Linthicum.

M
Eliza Mewburn,
Ann Merriken,
Jos. S. Meekins,
Richard Moran,
Elizabeth Murdock, (2)
Wm. Murdock, (2)

N
Jno. S. E. Nutwell.

O

P
Robt. A. Parrish,
Thos. Parkinson,
Saml. Purdy,
William Price.

S
James M. Smith,
George Shaw, (2)

T
Littleton D. Teackle,
Nathl. Tenard,
Thos. Thornton.

W
Henry R. Warfield,
Joseph Walsh.

Y

October 3. J. GREEN, P. M.

FOR RENT,

THAT part of Belmont containing 400 Acres of Land, belonging to the Representatives of the late Mrs. Matilda Chase.

RICHARD M. CHASE, and
RICHARD I. GRABB. } Guardians.

Sept. 5

NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis on Tuesday the 29th day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads.

By order,

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

Sept. 12—tm.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced a Lumber Yard on the N. E side of the Dock, where he is now receiving a lot of superior Lumber; and intends keeping an assortment of

SCANTLING AND PLANK,

to suit the demand; which he will sell at Baltimore prices and terms. His country friends will find it to their advantage to call on him or Mr. DAVID S. CALDWELL, his agent, at the yard, and examine the lumber and prices—being two good lumber yards now in the city, holds out an inducement to give our city a call, as there are boats running from this place to the different landings on the rivers, may be always delivered at a moderate expense—Examine for yourselves.

JAS. IGLEHART.

Aug. 29—tf

LOST CHILD.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

A LITTLE GIRL, five years old, fair skin, blue eyes, light hair, and a remarkably pleasant countenance, named CAROLINE HAWKINS BULLOCK, who can read very well, was lost on the 17th ult. six miles east of Courtland, near the road leading to Decatur. Hundreds of men have searched in every direction throughout the neighbourhood, and no trace of her can be found. The above reward will be given for her delivery, and any information respecting her, whether dead or alive, thankfully received.

JOHN BULLOCK.

Ohio, April 20. 1833.

Diligent search has been made, and as no trace of the above child can be found, the distressed parents have been induced to believe she has been stolen. Editors will confer a favour on the deeply distressed, by given the above an insertion in their respective papers.

Aug 29 J. B.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, commenced her route on TUESDAY the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis, (Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday, 22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1 o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Centreville passengers

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, $2,50
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50
Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, 2,00
Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2

TAXES! TAXES!!

NOTICE is hereby given, that the city and school Taxes for 1833; and county Tax for 1832, are now due and payable. The demands upon the respective funds to which these Taxes are applicable, are such, as to make it the imperative duty of the undersigned, to use all diligence in completing his collections as early as possible. To those persons who are in arrears for Taxes, he gives this notice, that no longer indulgence can be given, as he is compelled, of necessity, to resort to the means placed in his hands by law, to enforce payment from all delinquents.

RICHARD RIDGELY, Collector.

CITY AND COUNTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Next door to Mr. J. Hughes' Printing office.

R R having received a commission as Justice of the Peace, offers his services to the public, for drawing of DEEDS, taking ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, and will attend to other business appertaining to his office.

August 23.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 8th inst. from the subscriber, residing at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, state of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro Man,

twenty two years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls himself

Horace Gibson.

I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said Negro so that I get him again. If he is taken out of the District of Columbia, or state of Maryland, I will pay One Hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I get him, and will pay all reasonable travelling exences if brought home to me.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

The editors of the Examiner, in Frederick-Town, and Whig, Easton, will insert the above advertisement six times and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

July 25. 6w

FOR ANNAPOLIS,

EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.

The Steam boat MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore for Annapolis, every Sunday morning, starting at nine o'clock from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting, and return in the afternoon, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock. Passage to or from Annapolis $1. Children under 12 years of age, half price. N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

Annapolis, September 18th, 1833.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of three per cent on the stock of the said Bank for six months, ending the 30th instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of October next, to stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order,

SAM. MAYNARD, Cash.

Sept. 20.—3w. R

☞ The Baltimore Gazette and American, will publish the above 1aw3w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Goddard, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of April 1833.

ELIZABETH GODDARD, Adm'x.

Sept. 5 4w

FOR RENT

For the ensuing Year.

The Tavern known as the Half way House between Baltimore and Annapolis. This place has all the necessary accommodations, such as good Stables, Garden, Ice House, and has also attached to it a small Farm of good Land. Possession if desired, can at once be obtained, as the present tenant is willing to give it up.

For terms apply to Dan'l. Murray Esq. near Elk Ridge Landing, or the subscriber living in Annapolis.

J. MURRAY.

Sept. 19.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON

PROPOSES to issue from the office of the Saturday Evening Post, in the month of May, 1833, the 1st number of a monthly publication, entitled, The

BOOK OF NATURE,

Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN

FROM EIGHT TO TEN FINELY ENGRAVED QUARTO COPPER PLATES,

In the various departments of Natural History, each plate to contain from four to ten distinct figures, making from 50 to 100 figures in each number. With a view to diversify the publication as much as possible, a selection of one plate from each of the following subjects will illustrate each number:

1. QUADRUPEDS,
2. BIRDS,
3. AMPHIBIA,
4. FISHES,
5. CRUSTACEA,
6. INSECTS,
7. SHELLS,
8. VERMES & ZOOPHYTES,
9. BOTANY,
10. VEGETABLE ANATOMY,
11. GEOLOGY,
12. MINERALOGY.

Each plate will be accompanied with a brief but satisfactory description of every subject or figure it may contain, so written as to convey a good idea of the subject, without being either of tiresome length, or so technically written, but that all may be read with pleasure Every department of the great field of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and its sublimities unfolded, and the thousand "charms which nature to her votary yields," by the power of the pen, the pencil, and the press, will be laid before the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great works of a Divine Architect. No collection of engravings more valuable, we may confidently promise, can for many years be offered to the public at so cheap a rate. More than one hundred of these fine engravings will be given annually; to the man of taste, they will furnish subjects which he can admire from year to year, and present with pleasure to his friends; the artist, and the student in Natural History, may confidently refer to them on all occasions of doubt; while the juvenile portion of society will become acquainted with the inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the earth. Geography can be learned only from maps or from travel; "The Book of Nature," without taking us further than the book-shelf or the closet, will unfold to us the congregated curiosities of the whole earth. The increased taste for this study, which the public have of late years evinced, induces the publisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work, which necessarily involves great expenditure, and which will combine great interest, accuracy and beauty

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Natural History, in order to make it as complete as possible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged at a great expense to conduct the work; their united researches, it is believed, will render this periodical extremely valuable.

One great source of the patronage anticipated by the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and as the figures represented will be models of elegance and correct drawing, it will form a work for consultation by the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Student, and will be of inestimable advantage in the prosecution of their practice. In short, it will be adapted to the capacity and fitted for the use of every class in the community, from the erudite naturalist to the early beginner—for the one a book of reference, and for all a source of pleasing study, amusement and instruction.

This work is not got up with a view to temporary popularity, or to a subscription of two years, in about which period it will certainly be completed: it will on the contrary, be so compiled as to be valuable as long as the plates last. After the term of two years, the price will be greatly enhanced, thus making the advantage on the side of those who now come forward to patronise an extensive and novel enterprise.

TERMS.

"The Book of Nature," will appear near the first of every month, with from eight to ten fine engraved plates in each number, making above 100 engravings in each volume, which will contain from five hundred to one thousand separate figures The price will be five dollars per annum. Agents or clubs remitting $20 will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber will be received without payment in advance, or satisfactory reference. Single numbers 50 cents, to those who wish to examine the work previous to subscribing. Address (always free of postage,)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Philadelphia.

*** No subscription received for a shorter period than one year or volume.

May 25.

THE JOURNAL OF BELLES LETTRES.

A NEW AND STRIKING CHARACTER ABOUT TO APPEAR.

WALDIE'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE Proprietor of this work, anxious to gratify his readers to as great an extent as his means will allow, respectfully announces to the public that the very liberal patronage he has received has enabled him to add a new feature to this periodical, which he believes cannot fail to prove interesting and valuable.

THE JOURNAL OF BELLES LETTRES, embracing three to four pages of additional new matter, will be given every week as an accompaniment to the Circulating Library, and will contain:

1. Early reprints of the reviews and notices of new books, from the weekly and monthly periodical press of London, &c. These reviews will be carefully selected with reference both to imparting correct information respecting such new books as are reprinted in America, and to convey literary intelligence in regard to works which rarely find their way across the Atlantic. As great exertions will be used to make this department instructive and entertaining, the proprietor is confident that it will be considered an important addition, by persons of which his numerous subscribers will frequently avoid the expense of purchasing such books as are printed on the calculation that their titles or the reputation of their authors will sell the edition. This part of the Journal will embrace a considerable amount of extracts from new books of travels, memoirs, biography, novels, and in fact present a bird's eye view of new publications, early diffused through the Union, by means of the facilities of mail transportation.

The London Literary Gazette will be called for this purpose, while the "Critical Notices," of the London Metropolitan, the Monthly, New Monthly, the Gentleman's, Blackwood's, Tait's, Edinburgh, Fraser's, and other Magazines, already regularly received by the editor will be freely used.

2. Varieties, embracing literary anecdotes, new discoveries in science and the arts, sketches of society and manners abroad, literary and learned transactions, short notices of new books and every species of information interesting to lovers of reading, with occasional specimens of the humourous departments of the London press, which are within the bounds of good taste, and are now published in no other journal in America.

3. A regular list of the new books published and in progress in London and America

4. Occasional original notices of new American publications, with extracts embracing their prominent features of excellence or defect.

☞ No additional charge will be made for this great increase of reading matter. It will be contained on the pages of the cover of the Library, and therefore subject subscribers will receive their numbers by mail to no additional expense of postage.

A. WALDIE.

Several applications having been made to ascertain the manner in which the original department of notices of new books will be conducted, we take the present early opportunity of stating that, at least they shall most unequivocally be—UNBOUGHT. The presentation of a copy by the publisher shall not be a passport to praise, when the merits of the work do not warrant it; so that our readers may be assured of two things: First—books shall not be noticed the next day after they are received, and, secondly, they shall not be reviewed before they have been read. We have no royal road to puffing, and will be the less likely, therefore, to fall into the error of an unlucky wight, who, in his anxiety to be the *first* to blow the bellows of criticism, read the *preface* only of a duodecimo, and gravely entered his approbation of two chapters which, unfortunately for his critical acumen, had been omitted, while the prefatory reference to them had been, by mistake, retained! This predicament was worse than that of the London editor, who criticised some passages of Cooke's acting, and found when he rose next morning, and his paper was all over London, that the play had been postponed.

For the rest, time must develope our conduct and our capabilities; in cases where the usual courtesy of the trade is not extended to this journal, unlike most of our cotemporaries, we shall buy what books we want, and give to such as deserve it a careful perusal.

The prospectus, and some technical difficulties always attending the first issue of a new journal, make the present number but a partial specimen of its future promise.

July 4.

NOTICE.

THE Notes given by purchasers at the sale of the Personal Estate of the late John A. Grammer in April last, will be deposited for Collection, in the Farmers Bank of Maryland, (Annapolis,) where all persons concerned are desired to make payment on or before the 17th October next.

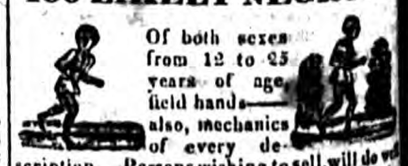
JOHN HILLEN, Adm'r. of Jno. A. Grammer, (dec'd)

Sept. 20

CASH FOR NEGROES.

I WISH TO PURCHASE

100 LIKELY NEGROES,



Of both sexes from 12 to 25 years of age, field hands—also, mechanics of every description. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to give me a call, as I am determined to give HIGHER PRICES for SLAVES, than any purchaser who is now or may be hereafter in the market. Any communication in writing will be promptly attended to. I can at all times be found at Williamson's Hotel, Annapolis.

RICHARD WILLIAMS.

October 4, 1832.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1833. NO. 42.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
CE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

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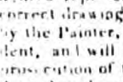
May 23.

FOR RENT
For the ensuing Year.



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For terms apply to Dan'l. Murray Esq. near Elk Ridge Landing, or the subscriber living in Annapolis.

J. MURRAY.

Sept. 19. 5

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced a Lumber Yard on the N. E. side of the Dock, where he is now receiving a lot of superior Lumber; and intends keeping an assortment of

SCANTLING AND PLANK,

to suit the demand, which he will sell at Baltimore prices and terms. His country friends will find it to their advantage to call on him or MR. DAVID S. CALDWELL, his agent, at the yard, and examine the lumber and prices—being two good lumber yards now in the city, holds out an inducement to give our city a call, as there are boats running from this place to the different landings on the rivers, it may be always delivered at a moderate expense—Examine for yourselves.

JAS. IGLEHART.

Aug. 29—tf 7

TAXES! TAXES!!

NOTICE is hereby given, that the city and school Taxes for 1833; and county Tax for 1832, are now due and payable. The demands upon the respective funds to which these Taxes are applicable, are such, as to make it the imperative duty of the undersigned, to use all diligence in completing his collections as early as possible. To those persons who are in arrears for Taxes, he gives this notice, that no longer indulgence can be given, as he is compelled, of necessity, to resort to the means placed in his hands by law, to enforce payment from all delinquents.

RICHARD RIDGELY, Collector.

CITY AND COUNTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Next door to Mr. J. Hughes' Printing office.

R. R. having received a commission as Justice of the Peace, offers his services to the public, for drawing of DEEDS, taking ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, and will attend to other business appertaining to his office.

August 22.

LOST CHILD.
Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

A LITTLE GIRL, five years old, fair skin, blue eyes, light hair, and a remarkably pleasant countenance, named CAROLINE HAWKINS BULLOCK, who can read very well, was lost on the 17th ult. six miles east of Courtland, near the road leading to Decatur. Hundreds of men have searched in every direction throughout the neighbourhood, and no trace of her can be found. The above reward will be given for her delivery, and any information respecting her, whether dead or alive, thankfully received.

JOHN BULLOCK.

Ohio, April 20, 1833.

Diligent search has been made, and as no trace of the above child can be found, the distressed parents have been induced to believe she has been stolen. Editors will confer a favour on the deeply distressed, by given the above an insertion in their respective papers.

Aug 29 J. B.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, commenced her route on TUESDAY the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis, (Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday, 22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1 o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Centreville passengers.

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

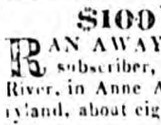
Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, $2.50
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50
Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, 2.00
Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 8th inst. from the subscriber, residing at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, state of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro Man, twenty two years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls himself



Horace Gibson.

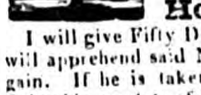
I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said Negro so that I get him again. If he is taken out of the District of Columbia, or state of Maryland, I will pay One Hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I get him, and will pay all reasonable travelling expenses if brought home to me.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

The editors of the Examiner, in Frederick-Town, and Whig, Easton, will insert the above advertisement six times and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

July 25. 6w

FOR ANNAPOLIS,
EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.



The Steam boat MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore for Annapolis, every Sunday morning, starting at nine o'clock from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting, and return in the afternoon, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock. Passage to or from Annapolis $1. Children under 12 years of age, half price. N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Owings, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted thereto are requested to make payment.

WILLIAM OWINGS, } Ex'rs.
HUMPHREY DORSEY, }

Oct. 3 4w.

3

IN CHANCERY,

23d September 1833.

George G. Belt, Trustee of Lewis Helms
a
Charles F. Mayer and Lewis Helms.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree to compel the defendant, Mayer, as executor of Anna G. M. Helms, to pay to the complainant the sum of money hereinafter mentioned.

The bill states, that a certain Lewis Helms, formerly of Baltimore, but now of the state of New York filed his bill of revivor in this court on his intermarriage with a certain Anna G. M. Newhouse, otherwise called Anna G. M. Wandelohr, to revive a certain proceeding, which had heretofore been instituted by the said Anna against John Franciscus and Philip B. Sadtler, executors of Carster Newhouse, deceased, the brother of said Ann, to recover from them the amount of a legacy which had been bequeathed to said Anna by the last will of her brother—That said Ann after her said marriage with said Helms, did also file in this court, by her next friend, her supplemental bill of complaint against the said Franciscus Sadtler and Helms, in which said Anna, amongst other things, prayed that the property intestate left to her by her said brother might be delivered into her hands by the said Franciscus and Sadtler, executors as aforesaid, as her sole property and separate from the use and control of her said husband Lewis Helms; that on said bills such proceedings were had that a final decree was passed in favour of the claim of said Anna, whereby, amongst other things, it was directed, that the money and property of said Anna, in the hands of said Franciscus and Sadtler, the executors as aforesaid, should be against the claim of said Helms invested and settled in trust for the sole and separate use of said Anna, during her life, and apart from her said husband Lewis Helms, and in the event of her death in the lifetime of said Helms, the whole to go according to her appointment by will, and if no appointment, the whole to go to her children, or next of kin, by the law of this state capable of taking; by which said decree, the said Helms was wholly excluded from all benefit or participation in the enjoyment of the said property of his said wife, and that an appeal was prayed and granted from said decree by the said Helms to the court of appeals.—That by a decree of this court, in the cause aforesaid, against the said Franciscus and Sadtler, they were ordered and directed to pay over, and did pay over a large sum of money, viz the sum of nine thousand dollars and upwards, to be invested and settled according to the decree first mentioned—That when the said first mentioned decree was passed, the said Helms was imprisoned for debt, and that he was in the most destitute circumstances, and without any means to pay his creditors—that whilst in this condition a proposal was made to him, either personally, or thro' her agents, to pay him the sum of sixteen hundred dollars if he would refrain from prosecuting, and strike off his said appeal; that said Helms for some time refused to take the sum offered, but agreed to receive the sum of twenty five hundred dollars as a consideration for dismissing the said appeal—that after considerable negotiation between the said Anna and the said Helms personally, or thro' their agents, the said Anna agreed to pay, and the said Helms agreed to receive, the sum of sixteen hundred dollars as a compensation and consideration for striking off and dismissing his said appeal—That the terms of said compromise were adjusted and finally arranged about the middle of March 1831, and that in execution of his part of the agreement, did cause to be filed amongst the records of the court of appeals, an order signed by his counsel and himself, withdrawing his said prayer of appeal out of the said court, that said order bears date the 28 of March 1831—That said Helms afterwards on the 8th of April 1831, did petition for and receive the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland—that the complainant was afterwards duly appointed by the commissioners of insolvent debtors permanent trustee for the benefit of the creditors of Helms, and as such has given bond, with security approved by said commissioners.—That said Helms at the time of his application for the benefit of the insolvent laws, was indebted to various persons, and to a much larger amount, than appears by the schedule of his creditors by him filed—that said debts are still due and unpaid, and that the complainant has never received any property or effects belonging to said Helms—That the said sum of sixteen hundred dollars, and upwards, due as aforesaid from the said Anna to the said Helms, was wholly due and unpaid at the time of his application for the benefit of the insolvent laws, and that the said Anna had immediate notice of his said application, and was specially warned not to pay the said money to said Helms—that the complainant, as trustee, has repeatedly demanded of said Anna the said money, so as aforesaid due to the said Helms; that said Anna at one time expressed her wish to pay the same to the complainant, but finally refused so to do, and paid the same to the said Helms, having obtained an advance of that sum from her solicitor Charles F. Mayer, Esq. with an understanding that he should be reimbursed out of the monies recovered under the decree aforesaid—That said sum of money was in fact paid and advanced by the said Mayer on account of said Anna, and at her request to the said Helms after his insolvency, and the appointment of the complainant as trustee, and after both these facts were known to the said Anna—That said Anna made and published her last will and testament on the 7th of January 1832, and afterwards, on or about the 14th of March, in the year last aforesaid, departed this life—that by her said will she nominated and appointed the said Mayer her executor, and that he has since obtained Letters Testamentary, and taken upon himself the burthen of the execution of said will—that by said will it is amongst other things, devised, that out of the monies, property and estate, decreed to her in the cause in chancery of Helms and others against Franciscus, and others these be paid to said Mayer such sum as he has paid to a certain Lewis Helms, being the sum of sixteen hundred dollars and upwards, which complainant avers and charges was the same sum of money which the said Anna had agreed to pay to said Helms as a consideration for striking off and dismissing his appeal as aforesaid—that the said Mayer, executor as aforesaid, refuses to pay to the complainant the sum of money, so as aforesaid due from the said Anna to the said Helms, at the time of his application for the benefit of the insolvent laws.

The bill also states, that the said Lewis Helms resides out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper before the 28th day of October next, give notice to the said absent defendant of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear within this court in person, or by a Solicitor, on or before the 23rd day of February next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy

Test,

RAMSAY WATERS.
Reg. Cur. Can.

October 10. 3w

2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edward Goddard, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 30th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of April 1833.

ELIZABETH GODDARD, Adm'x.

Sept. 5 4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration D. B. N. with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Benjamin Clocker, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of September 1833.

JENIFER TAYLOR, Adm'r.
D. B. N. W. A. of Benjamin Clocker.

October 3. 4w

3

WALDIE'S
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

NOTICE.—For the sake of combining the old and new series, and making the third volume correspond both in date and manner, the subscriber has concluded to print *thirteen* additional numbers to the second volume of the first or old series. These numbers will be furnished *gratuitously* to those who commenced with No. 1 and No. 6, and who have paid their subscription, or who shall have paid it before the 26th No. of Volume 2 is issued. Those whose subscriptions remain unsettled at the publication of that No. will be struck off the list, and charged SIX DOLLARS, as lately announced.

To those who have *really patronised* the "Library," by prompt payment of their subscription, very sincere acknowledgments are tendered, and a continuance of their patronage respectfully requested.

ADAM WALDIE.

September 19.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John E. Bayne, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of September 1833.

JENIFER TAYLOR, Adm'r.
of John E. Bayne,

October 3. 4w.

3

NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis on Tuesday the 29th day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads.

By order.

R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

Sept. 12—tm. 7

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, October 17, 1833.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Annapolis, October 7, 1833.

The Executive Council will meet on Monday the 21st inst.

THO. CULBRETH, Cl'k.

MARYLAND ELECTIONS.

ST. MARY'S COUNTY.

Opposition.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Dorsey,	546	Heard,	992
		Sotheron,	807
		Harris,	693
		Blakistone,	647

CHARLES COUNTY.

Merrick, 841; Hawkins, 707; Dulaney, 683; Millar, 597; Hughes, 530; Mudd, 480—all anti-Jackson.

CONGRESS.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Stoddert,	600	Jenifer,	585

For Sheriff.—Lawson, 851; Berry, 226; Carrico, 176.

CALVERT COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Laveille,	577	F. Smith,	447
Smith,	566	Wales,	593
Dorsey,	517	Taylor,	348
Mitchell,	217	Bourne,	280
Harrison,	117		

For Sheriff.—Stevens, (A. J.) 399; Hodgkins, (J.) 333; Buckmaster, 217.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Day,	822	Gantt,	716
Scott,	805	Pratt,	710
Edelen,	704	Worthington,	686
J. Somervell, Jr.	674	Jenkins,	675

FOR CONGRESS.

Stoddart,	7[illegible]	Jenifer,	694

For Sheriff.—Baldwin, 562; Bell, 407; Mudd, 407.

BALTIMORE COUNTY.

Price,	1744	Worthington,	847
Hillen, Jr.	1662	Love,	837
Ely,	1556	Deshon,	731
Carroll,	1481	Gue,	627
Stansbury,	1582	Woodward,	616
Holmes,	1319	McBlair,	43[illegible]

Messrs. Price, Hillen, Carroll and Ely, elected.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Wilson, 890; Carter, 791; White, 786; Gaither, 713; Thomas, 694; Wootton, 570—all anti-Jackson.

For Sheriff.—Waters, 1063; Lyles, 497; Perry, 275.

*National Republican Nomination.

FREDERICK COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Schley,	3470	Duvall,	3014
Unkefer,	3504	Welch,	2962
Palmer,	3359	Hammond,	2877
Sifford,	3329	Lee,	2771

For Sheriff.—Sifford, 3324; Talbot, 3[illegible]; Bartgis, 2858; Campbell, 1522; Gadley, 1548; Lowe, 816.

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

James Dixon,	1961	F. Thomas,	1901

ASSEMBLY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Mann,	2383	Zwisler,	896
Wharton,	2383	Harrison,	556
Grove,	2340	Johnston,	825
Humrickhouse,	2267	Handy,	873

Four Jacksonians elected. Mr. Malot elected Sheriff.

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

James Dixon,	854	Francis Thomas,	659

ASSEMBLY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Lantz,	634	Ridgely,	691
J. Berry, Jr.	650	Bruce,	763
Buchanan,	623	Deevemen,	587
Myer,	592	Shaneliff,	433

Messrs. Bruce and Ridgely, anti-Jackson, and Messrs. Berry and Lantz, Jackson, are elected. Mr. Holt is elected Sheriff.

CECIL COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Carmichael,	978	Hopper,	672

ASSEMBLY.

Evans,	1265	Maffit,	1166
Knight,	1166	Thomas,	1165

For Sheriff.—Pennington, 803; Wingate, 592; Reynolds, 549; Price, 74.

There was no opposition to the Jackson nominated ticket for the Legislature.

KENT COUNTY.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Hayne,	509	Hurt,	523
Wethered, Jr.	480	Kelley,	506
Wickes,	489	Miller,	518
Gale,	531	Ringer,	442

SHERIFF.

Travilla,	520	Moffitt,	517

QUEEN-ANNE'S COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Carmichael,	683	Hopper,	607

ASSEMBLY.

Roberts,	700	Burgess,	635
Larrimore,	688	Brown,	631
Wright,	646	Ford,	615
Oldson,	573	Ruth,	555

SHERIFF.

Driver,	435	Sudler,	688
Streets,	452		

TALBOT COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Carmichael,	551	Hopper,	597

ASSEMBLY.

Spencer,	557	Bruff,	595
Horney,	580	Dudley,	573
Colston,	556	S. Hambleton, Jr.	543
Stevens,	485	Mullikin,	548

SHERIFF.

Graham,	715	Tilghman,	424

CAROLINE COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Carmichael,	546	Hopper,	598

ASSEMBLY.

Fountain,	584	Charles,	586
Willis,	542	Carter,	585
Thawley,	550	Burchenal,	574
Smith,	538	A. Jump, Jr.	551

SHERIFF.

Orrell,	593	Johnson,	543

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Stewart,	953	Dennis,	857

ASSEMBLY.

		Wright,	934
		Nicols,	886
		McNamara,	940
		Eccleston,	830
		Griffith,	1028

SHERIFF.

Bell,	964	Sewall,	944
		Lynch,	447

SOMERSET COUNTY.

CONGRESS.

Jackson.		*Anti-Jackson.*	
Stewart,	855	Dennis,	1287

ASSEMBLY.

Jones,	1365	Handy,	1124
Long,	1238	Hyland,	842

SHERIFF.

	Holbrook,		1137
	[illegible]ckett,		1119
	[illegible]s,		581
	[illegible],		2

RECAPITULATION.

	Jackson.	*Anti-Jackson.*
St. Mary's,	0	4
Charles,	0	4
Calvert,	2	2
Anne-Arundel,	4	0
Annapolis,	1	1
Montgomery,	0	4
Frederick,	4	0
Washington,	4	0
Allegany,	2	2
City of Baltimore,	2	0
Baltimore county,	4	0
Harford,	3	1
Prince-George's,	2	2
Worcester,	4	0
Somerset,	2	2
Dorchester,	0	4
Caroline,	1	3
Talbot,	2	2
Queen-Anne's	3	1
Cecil,	4	0
Kent,	2	2
Total,	46	34

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION.

The following gentlemen are elected to Congress from this State.

Jackson.	*Opposition.*
R. B. Carmichael,	Little P. Dennis,
James Turner,	Wm. C. Johnson.
James P. Heath,	
Isaac McKim,	
Francis Thomas,	
John Stoudert.	

OFFICIAL RETURNS.

Of Delegates elected to the General Assembly.

WESTERN SHORE.

St. Mary's County.
Benedict I. Heard,
John H. Sotheron,
Benjamin G. Harris,
William I. Blackistone.

Charles County.
William D. Merrick,
Josias Hawkins,
William A. Dulany,
Walter M. Millar.

Calvert County.
Franklin Smith,
John P. Wailes,
Uriah Laveille,
Mordecai F. Smith.

City of Baltimore.
Joshua Jones,
Charles Peregoy.

City of Annapolis.
Nicholas Brewer,
Richard J. Crabb.

Baltimore County.
Thomas J. Price,
Solomon Hillen, Junr.
Hugh Ely,
John H. Carroll.

Harford County.
Henry H. Johns,
Samuel Sutton,
James Moores,
James Nelson.

Montgomery County.
Otho Willson,
John A. Carter,
Stephen N. C. White,
Henry C. Gaither.

Washington County.
John H. Mann,
John O. Wharton,
John D. Grove,
Frederick Humrickhouse.

Allegany County.
Norman Bruce,
William Ridgely,
Jeremiah Berry, Junr.
Jacob Lantz.

Anne-Arundel County.
John S. Sellman,
Wesley Linthicum,
Charles D. Warfield,
Thomas Snowden, Junr.

Frederick County.
David Schley,
Joseph M. Palmer,
Abdiel Unkefer,
John Sifford.

Prince-George's County.
Benjamin Day.
Horatio C. Scott,
Thomas G. Pratt,
Benjamin L. Gantt.

EASTERN SHORE.

Cecil County.
Lewis Thomas,
Levi H. Evans,
John S. Maffit,
William Knight.

Queen Anne's County.
Lemuel Roberts,
Robert Larrimore,
Thomas Wright, 3d.
Samuel Burgess.

Caroline County.
Jacob Charles,
Thomas S. Carter,
Marcey Fountain,
Thomas Burchenal.

Talbot County.
Joseph Bruff,
Philip Horney,
George Dudley,
Richard Spencer.

Dorchester County.
Robert Griffith,
L. McNamara,
Martin L. Wright,
Joseph Nicols.

Somerset County.
Arnold E. Jones,
Edward Long,
William W. Handy,
Lambert W. Hyland.

Worcester County.
Robert M. R. Smith,
William D. Fassitt,
Eli Dale,
Chessed Purnell.

Kent County.
Michael Miller,
James P. Gale,
Henry Hurtt,
William Hayne.

A young man of Hadley, Mass. has subsisted for ten weeks on fruit, refusing to partake of any thing else, having become convinced that it is sinful to eat common food. What will become of this child of nature when the 'season of flowers and fruits' shall have passed away?

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING.

Agreeable to public notice, a farewell meeting was held last evening in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Green street, previous to the departure of the Rev. Messrs. Spaulding and Wright, with their wives, and Miss Farrington for Western Africa, which is to be the future scene of their labours, as Missionaries of that Church. The Rev. Dr. Bangs presided.

The spacious building was completely crowded, with an audience deeply impressed with the affecting formality of bidding a public adieu to the Missionaries, and the ladies who, to accompany them in their errand of perilous humanity, had determined to sacrifice every comfort of civilized life. In addition to the Missionaries and ladies, the platform was occupied by numerous clergymen of different denominations of Christians, connected with the great cause in which they were engaged. The meeting was opened with an address to the throne of Grace, by the Rev. Mr. Sandford; after which the audience was addressed by the Rev. Mr. PENNEY, of the Presbyterian church, in an able speech, which powerfully excited the feelings of the assembly. This gentleman has recently returned from Africa, and will take his departure again for that country in the ship Jupiter, which is to sail in a few days. In the course of his remarks, he alluded in the most affecting manner to the death of Mr. Cox, the Society's late Missionary to Liberia. Mr. Penney observed that it was no common occasion that called so large an assembly together. The spectacle that we witness this evening, said he, is one of no common order—it calls up all the feelings of the soul. Here we have with us those who, in a few days, with myself, will leave the endearments of home and friends, for a foreign clime, and one too, which has been the grave of many whose memories are dear to those now assembled. Referring to the work in which the missionaries were about to engage, the Rev. gentleman remarked, that it was one of no ordinary privilege—they were going to a country where darkness and death reigned, and where the many millions of our fellow immortals were ignorant of the light of divine truths. After many pertinent observations, the speaker closed with the feeling remark of the late Mr. Cox:—*Let thousands fall, before Africa be given up.*'

Mr. Penny was succeeded by ROBERT S. FINLEY, Esq. Agent of the Colonization Society. It was one of this gentleman's most happy efforts, in which he enchained the audience during the whole of his remarks.

The Rev. Mr. Swift, the General Agent of the Western Missions Society, followed Mr. Finley with some forcible remarks. The Rev. Messrs. Spaulding and Wright then took their farewell of the audience. The motives which actuated these gentlemen thus voluntarily to expose themselves to so many inevitable dangers—to transport themselves to a deleterious climate and to hold every enjoyment paramount in this life as nought, that they might preach the unsearchable truths of Christianity to the forgotten children of a deadly clime—tended to render the ceremony one of the most powerful and interesting we have ever experienced.

It was a pleasing circumstance to find some of the leading members of other missionary societies cordially engaged in promoting the views of the meeting then assembled. After the public collection had been made, a gentleman in the congregation rose and suggested that he would be one of twenty that should subscribe five dollars each for the purpose of making the five gentlemen who had addressed the meeting, *Life Members* This was instantly complied with, and before the Secretary could write the names that were offered, another motion was made to make the wives of the missionaries and the young lady who goes out as a teacher, Life Members of the Female Missionary Society—this was also done. After which, the following Farewell Hymn, composed by the President of the Young Mens' Missionary Society, was sung by the choir:

FAREWELL HYMN.

1. God of Missions! Great Jehovah!
Father, Son, and Holy Ghost!
Number these thy youthful servants,
In thy consecrated host.
Lord! preserve them,
While they linger on our shores.

2. They have heard thy voice, it calls them
O'er the ocean's wide expanse,
To a foreign land they hasten,
Thy blest kingdom to advance.
Lord! preserve them,
Midst the dangers of the deep.

3. Speed them safely to Liberia,
Where an "open door" is found,
There let them proclaim salvation,
There the gospel trumpet sound.
Lord! preserve them,
On that distant hostile coast.

4. When the floods of rain descending,
Pois'nous vapours cause to rise,
Give thine "angels charge concerning,"
"Precious be their health and lives."
Lord! preserve them,
For thy name and mercy sake.

5. Farewell, brethren—farewell, sisters,
You've for Christ forsaken all;
In his kingdom, crowns await you,
Though in Africa ye fall.
Farewell! farewell!
Lord! preserve you evermore.

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.

A serious disaster occurred to the steamboat New England, on Wednesday, on her passage from New-York to Hartford. Letters containing the following particulars are published in the Commercial Advertiser:

MIDDLETOWN, (Ct.) Oct. 9.

I have this moment arrived, and presuming that you have heard of the dreadful accident that occurred to the steamboat, I hasten to drop you a line. Through the mercy of a kind Providence I am safe and unhurt. Such a scene I never witnessed. The explosion took place about 3 o'clock in the morning. I was in my berth at the time, and was aroused amidst the crash and thunder of the explosion, and the shrieks and groans of the wounded and dying.

About twenty-six are badly burned—some of whom I think cannot survive. One child was dead when I left the boat, and the baggage master was missing—it is feared he was blown overboard.'

In addition to the above we find the following in the New Haven Herald—

'A gentleman has arrived in town for the purpose of obtaining further medical and surgical aid, who represents the case as one most truly disastrous and distressing.

The clerk of the boat, two of the hands, and two passengers, are missing—undoubtedly blown into the stream and lost. Seventeen persons were landed at Essex, dangerously wounded, not more than half of whom, it was thought could recover. The passengers for Hartford, it is supposed, suffered least,—most of them being in their berths.

'Among the sufferers, were J. M. Heron, Esq., of Reading, on his way to attend the Episcopal Convention at Norwich; Dr. Whiting, of N. Y. and Mr. Warner, brother of the Treasurer of Yale College. Dr. Knight, and Dr. N. B. Ives left here this afternoon, to afford such aid as in their power.'

Since the above was in type, we have been favoured with another letter from a gentleman who was on board.

'Our journey in the steamboat was very pleasant until we entered the Connecticut river, when at about one o'clock in the morning, I perceived that some part of the machinery was out of order.'

'I was in the forward cabin and concluded I was in the safest part of the boat. They seemed to go on badly until 3 o'clock, when both boilers burst as nearly together as a two barrel gun could be discharged by one person.'

'Two persons were killed instantly, and about twenty-five wounded; of whom five or six may not survive.'

'The destruction of the upper works was almost entire. Among those that are injured are six or eight females—those were on the upper deck cabin.

'There were three or four badly injured in the main cabin—the front cabin escaped—no steam entered.'

'The cries and moanings were truly heart rending. The steamboat was in about thirty minutes got to the wharf, where assistance was immediately rendered.'

'Almost all the baggage together with 50 boxes of tea, a quantity of dry goods, &c. have all been lost.'

'The captain and men say they are ignorant of the cause of the accident. The fact is, in my opinion, the water had all escaped from the boilers.'

From the New York Mercantile. Oct. 10.

GREAT COLONIZATION MEETING.

The Masonic Hall last evening was filled to overflowing with the ladies and gentlemen of our city, friendly to the cause of colonizing the free people of color in Africa. Gideon Lee, Esq Mayor of the city, was called to the Chair, and John Bolton, Esq. and the Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, were, we believe, Vice Presidents; but the meeting was organized before we reached the hall. The speakers were Mr. Gurley, Agent of the Society, Chancellor Walworth, the Hon. Mr. Frelinghuysen, Hugh Maxwell, Esq. and Mr. Findlay. Many and eloquent were the appeals that were made in favour of the principles of colonization, divers very interesting details were given, and the late acts of Mr. Garrison, in England, were severely commented upon, particularly by Mr. Frelinghuysen. The resolutions we shall not pretend to give, having but indistinctly heard them—they will of course be given hereafter. Hugh Maxwell, Esquire, offered one, the object of which was to recommend that the sum of twenty thousand dollars be immediately raised to establish a Colony at Cape Mount, or some other place in Liberia, to be called New York. This was received, as were all the other proceedings and speeches, with loud applause.

Mr. Finlay stated that he should leave here (we think he said this day) to go to Norfolk to take charge of two hundred persons of colour, who had just been manumitted; and that the dependence of the Society rested upon that meeting, to supply the necessary funds to defray the expense of voyage.

VISIT TO LAGRANGE.

If there is any chapter in an ancient or modern story which presents a more captivating picture of honourable old age, in the full fruition of the just rewards of a well spent life, than is furnished in the following narrative of a Visit to La Grange, we have never met with it. It is from the pen of the late Mrs. Cushing, of Newburyport.

'On Thursday, October 8th, we received a second call from Gen. Lafayette, who offered us two vacant seats in his carriage with himself and grand daughter, to go to La Grange on the following day. The kind offer, which were, of course, very happy to avail ourselves of, and the next morning at eleven o'clock, were on our way to that spot, which above all others, I most desired to see. Our ride was a delightful one, as, indeed, how could it fail to be?—The General conversed a great deal, and his open, unaffected manner banished all restraint. His grand daughter Madame Perier, the daughter of Mr. George W. Lafayette, I found a most intelligent and interesting lady, gentle, unpretending, and amiable in her deportment. She has been two years married, and resides near Grenoble, to which place her grandfather had made his recent journey, partly for the purpose of visiting her family and of bringing her back with him to La Grange.

'In passing through the several villages, the people in the streets, at seeing the General's carriage pass, raised their hats with the greatest respect, though they could not see his face or person.

'As we entered the boundaries of La Grange—Now, cried the General, we are on *on* American ground. In a few minutes the turrets of the ancient *Chateau* appeared in sight, and we soon drove through the portal and entered a court, three sides of which are occupied by the castle, the remaining one opening upon a beautiful park. The portal is cut through a part of the building, and the *on the outer side* is covered with ivy, which was planted by Fox, when visiting Gen. Lafayette, after the peace of Amiens.

'When the carriage stopped at the door we found all the family assembled there, ready to welcome their reverend parent. They all embraced him affectionately, and he then introduced his guests, whom they received with cordial politeness.

'We now ascended to the saloon, where a bright and cheerful fire shed an air of comfort and hospitality around the apartment. It is a circular room, handsomely but simply furnished. Around the walls are suspended portraits of Gen. Greene, of Mr. Monroe, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Jefferson and Madison. At the opposite side of the room is a pedestal with a bronze bust of Washington, made at the time he was in the army.

'After remaining here a short time, we were conducted to our own apartment, in which a fire was also burning and every thing disposed for our reception.—This room was hung with various prints of scenes in America.

'At six o'clock the bell rang for dinner, and we repaired to the saloon, where the numerous family of the house, and a few temporary visitors were already assembled. Descending to the dining room, situated upon the lower floor, we found a table abundantly spread with meats and vegetables, almost exclusively the produce of the farm; and the fruits which formed the desert, were all the

...u raising.—And the cheerfulness and ...y which reigned around the hospitable ... gave additional richness to the repast. ...as at this time, that Madame Perrier ...me acquainted with the names of the ..., and their relationship to each other, ...shall mention them here. There were, ...he eldest daughter of the General, Ma... ...de la Tour Maubourg, and her young... ...ughter Jenny. Next Madame Lestey... ...ho has one son, Jules, and three daugh... The eldest, Pauline, is married to the ... de Remusat, and has an infant son ... Pierre. Her husband was with her at ...range. The second daughter is named ...ie, and the third Octavine. There were ... daughters of George W. Lafayette, ...with his wife and two young sons, Oscar ...dmond, were now absent. The eldest ...ter, Natalie, wife of M. Augustin Per... ...d with her a little girl, Octavine, about ...onths old.—Her sisters are Matilde and ...entine. Madame de la Tour Maubourg ...ill another daughter, Celestine, who is ...ed to Baron de Brigade and has four ...en. This is, I believe, a correct list of ...e family of the excellent General, who ...red among them like the patriarch of the ...and fully realized all my ideas of that ...st and venerable character.

...ving finished dinner, we returned to the ...r, and the evening passed in general and ...ble conversation.

...ext day, being the next morning we again ... breakfast table, and afterwards ... around the domain. The Gene... conducted us to a pretty little build... with painted windows, in which was ...d the Whitehall boat, called the Ameri... Star, presented to him at New York. ...ce to an enclosure where were a beauti... ...merican stag and a doe, presented to ...from the *Jardin des Plantes*, but of A... ...can parentage. We then entered a large ... surrounded by the buildings of the farm, ...e side of which was the aviary, contain... ...number of very curious and beautiful ... Then we were conducted to the vari... sheep folds, which enclosed flocks of me... ..., amounting in the whole to a thousand, ...ed for the fineness and beauty of ... During the farm house we were ... ...ed dairies, placed half un... ..., and like all the other apartments ...n I saw, remarkably clean and nice.'

After having seen all the different parts of ...farm we walked into the woods, which ...beautifully laid out, in the General's own ...e; and a great number of the trees were ...ted by his own hand. Our walk termi... ...ed at a pretty little artificial lake, with an ...nd in the midst of it, and a pleasure boat ... sailing. Returning to the *Chateau*, we ...k a run over the beautiful lawn in front of ... with trees so planted in groups, as to af... ...d open vistas between them. After this ...all separated, to pursue whatever occupa... ...we chose.

...And this is one of the great charms of La ...nge; all are left at liberty to go and come ...hey please, without any of the restraints ...ordinary visiting. You may read or write, ...k, sail, or, as the one or the other is most ...eable to your taste, until the dinner bell ...s the signal for again uniting. It seems ...make not the slightest difference in the ar...gements of the family, whether there are ...nty guests or only one. All that come are ...ially welcomed, and they have only to ...e themselves as happy, as the numerous ...ractions of the place enable them to be.

'At dinner we were pleased to meet Mr. ...vasseur, who, with two other French gen...men, had arrived during the day. The ...ning was spent in music and dancing, the ...ung ladies taking turns to play for each o...er. The room appropriated for these pur...es, possesses quite as many memorials of ...merica, as the adjoining saloon. The most ...spicuous object on one side was the 'star ...angled banner,' suspended between the ...traits of Washington and Franklin, the ...ter painted by Madame Perier. There ...re also busts of J. Q. Adams and Mr. ...Monroe, a portrait of the commander of the ...Brandywine, the Declaration of Independ...ce, and Washington's Farewell Address.

'After breakfast the next morning, we were ...hown the little room, which they call the ...useum, filled with various presents made to ...e General in America.—There were a number ...f Indian dresses and canoes, a beautiful ma...gany model of the celebrated water works ...ear Philadelphia, a little box of bird's eye ma...le, containing water from the Erie canal, a ...birch bark box filled with maple sugar, collec...ions of shells, and other curiosities too nume...ous to mention.

...We then followed to the library, which ad... the General's sleeping chamber. Just ...side the door of this room is a small pic...re of the prison at Olmultz and the jailer ...unlocking the door of the cell in which the ...General was confined. The bedchamber was ...adorned with prints and paintings of differ...ent kinds; some of them portraits of perso...nal and family friends, and others of public ...characters, such as General Jackson, Henry ...Clay, William H. Crawford, and others.—...There were, likewise prints of the Hancock ...house, of Mr. Adams's residence at Quincy, ...and the picture of a scene at Yorktown, with ...the figures of Washington, Lincoln, and La...fayette, among others, represented in it. Up...on a table was placed a splendid silver urn, ...a present from the officers of the Brandy...wine.—On one side was seen the harbour of ...New York, at the moment of the General's ...departure, and the ship just getting sail. On ...the other was the open tomb of Washington ...and three persons about to descend into it, ...namely Gen. Lafayette, his son, and Mr. ...Levasseur.

'The Library is a handsome circular room, ...containing a large number of beautiful books, ...conveniently arranged in open book cases, ...and consisting of all the most popular French, ...English and American works, ancient and ...modern. Beneath these were other cases, the ...doors so ingeniously contrived as perfectly ...to resemble ranges of books. In these were ...kept splendid specimens of binding and print...ing, executed in the United States; and large ...drawers full of testimonials of affection and ...regard, which the General had received at ...different periods of his life; all which he ...seemed to value very highly, and to exhibit ...with the utmost pleasure. In the first drawer he opened, among a variety of pretty little ...boxes, was a pocket Testament, bound in red ...morocco, which he said a pious female friend ...was so kind as to give him when he last visited the United States. Upon the blank leaf ...of it is written "Be America his resting place ...and Heaven his home." He then showed us ...the contents of all the other drawers, the umbrella which Washington was accustomed to ...use, his silver spectacles, the cane of Franklin, a sword blade made of the bolts of the ...Bastile, a large collection of canes, and a ...chair cushion, worked by Mrs. Washington ...at the age of seventy years. The most beautiful cane that the General possesess, and ...which he always carries, is one cut from an ...apple tree, beneath which he breakfasted with ...General Washington, on the morning of a ...memorable battle. The head is of gold, inscribed with his name, and beneath—'It shaded him and his friend Washington.'

'A striking proof of the inherent and delicate politeness, which displays itself in all the members of this charming family, is the interest that they manifested in looking over these gifts, and expressing the greatest admiration of their beauty, as if seeing them for the first time, though in fact, they must have exhibited them to hundreds of their different visiters, who, I doubt not, with equal cheerfulness and sincerity. Among other curiosities, the General showed us a small full-length portrait of himself, taken at the age of nineteen, and dressed in the uniform worn by the officers of the American revolution. The General entertained us highly by his interesting remarks, and the anecdotes which he related in connexion with the different portraits.

'At length the hour for separation for the night arrived, and as we were to leave La Grange early on the following morning, we were obliged to take a reluctant farewell of this most interesting family circle, in whose delightful society two days had flown away upon the wings of the wind.

'I had heard and read much of La Grange, but the reality far exceeded my expectations. Never did I imagine a scene of more unaffected harmony and domestic love, more unbounded kindness and hospitality than this noble mansion presents. And, faultless as had ever appeared to us the character of our venerable and illustrious host, it was in the privacy of domestic life, in the bosom of his family, that we were to learn all its perfection. I believe, if there exists a happy man on earth, it is General Lafayette. In every vicissitude of fortune, through praise and censure, through prosperity and adversity, he has alike been true to himself, to his conscience, to his country. No recollections of lawless ambition, of cruelty, or wanton bloodshed, can mar the tranquility of his declining years. His name is still the rallying point to the lovers of liberty in his own country, and is hailed with the warmest gratitude and affection by millions of the freeborn citizens of a transatlantic world.

His children, to the third generation, 'rise up and call him blessed,' while his servants, and numerous dependants, look up to him as their protector and friend, and ever find in him an affectionate and considerate master. To the rich he is a delightful companion, to the poor a generous benefactor. No man can justly breathe a word of censure against his name, and I believe his own breast to be the seat of the kindest feelings and good will even to those whom he is compelled to call his enemies.

From the Boston Transcript.

EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.

The mercantile community was thrown into a panic last night, at the disclosure of extensive forgeries committed by a person who once enjoyed high reputation as a merchant, and whose iniquity not even lynx-eyed enmity anticipated. There are various versions of the story, but we quote that of this morning's Advertiser, having heard no contradiction of it, in any essential particular: 'Yesterday, about noon, Messrs. Copeland and Lovering received a letter from Charles Brown of the late firm of Brown and Ellis, merchants of Long wharf, but more recently a broker, stating that he was owing $100,000, that they would not find him dead or alive, &c. It had been enclosed to his brother, Mr. Nath'l. Brown, on Saturday, with directions, if he did not appear on Monday, at noon, to deliver it to Messrs. C. & L. This letter induced inquiries, which resulted in ascertaining that for some time past, Brown had been engaged in extensive forgeries of the names of merchants, to notes, as promisors and endorsers, which he had negotiated, to the amount, it is said, of 100,000 dollars! Among the names which he had forged were those of Messrs. Copeland & Lovering, Nath'l Brown [his brother] and Isaac Jackson, [his father in law] of the firm of Jackson & Tilton, Boston, and Thomas Jackson of Plymouth. These forged notes he had disposed of to a considerable number of merchants and others, at one per cent per month interest, &c. The forgeries were generally well executed. We understand there is as yet no clue to the direction he has taken.'

Mr. Brown has probably ere this embarked at New York for Europe. There is no adequate cause assigned for so extensive a fraud. It was generally understood that his pecuniary circumstances were not very easy, but nevertheless they were far from requiring the sacrifice of reputation and happiness, by any acts of forgery—to the enormous extent reported. Mr. Brown has resided for some time at the Exchange, where he had rooms furnished by himself. On Saturday evening he removed his furniture, and left his quarters, with the intention, as he said, and as was supposed, to return by water to Plymouth, where his wife and children are residing. It is a melancholy affair, and to us seems indicative of madness.

From the (Balt.) American, Oct. 15.

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION.

Mr. Durant's second ascension in his Balloon, from Federal Hill took place yesterday in the most imposing and beautiful style.—Fears had been entertained in the morning, that the wind was too high for the æronaut, adventurous as he is, to undertake the feat, but in the afternoon it moderated, and about the hour appointed was no more than a gentle breeze. The amphitheatre was filled at an early hour, not densely, but with a very large number of the most respectable citizens of both sexes. The ladies appeared determined to patronize Mr. Durant in earnest, this time. It is difficult to estimate with accuracy the number present, but upon the supposition that the enclosure would contain six thousand, there must have been more than 4,000 within. The hill without was covered with a countless multitude, and the wharves and piers on both sides of the basin, as well as all the eminencies in the neighbourhood, were crowded. Precisely at half past four,—or, if there was any variation, a minute or two before,—Mr. Durant, having taken his place in the car with that coolness and firmness which always astonish the spectators of his daring excursions, rose slowly, in the most splendid style amid the shouts of the admiring multitudes. He scattered in the garden copies of appropriate verses, and ascending gradually, let down at a short distance a live rabbit attached to a parachute, which descended safely a few hundred yards east of the starting place, and was brought back to the garden in a few minutes.

The direction which he took was due east, and he continued in sight of the hill for about thirty minutes. He then appeared to descend, and was hid by the line of trees bounding the eastern horizon, but we learn that he re-ascended soon after, and was seen for about twenty minutes longer, sailing away towards the eastern shore. He informed us a short time before he ascended, that from the direction of the wind he would go to that shore of the Bay, and we imagine from his rising again and continuing up while he gradually vanished in the distance, that he was then carrying his purpose into execution. When last seen by our calculation, he must have been over the Bay, which he would have avoided, had he not designed to attempt crossing.

He was aided on this occasion, as before, in his preparations by a number of scientific gentlemen of our city, who entered into his arrangements with the liveliest interest. The weather was all that could be desired—mild and clear—and not the slightest accident occurred to mar the universal pleasure.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Charles Thomson, a young man formerly of this place, and for a long time the consolation of his family, but of late years severely afflicted of Heaven, died on Saturday night last, in Baltimore.

Died, on Monday morning last, aged between ninety and one hundred years, Mrs. Elizabeth Blunt—a native of Anne Arundel county, and long a resident in this city. She was one of the first who joined the Methodist Society in this part of the world, and enjoyed membership to the day of her death—a pious and quiet christian.—*Rep.*

From a Cumberland paper.

Departed this life in this town, on Thursday morning last, at the house of his grandfather, (Maj. John H. Bayard,) Mr. BAYARD THISTLE, in the 24th year of his age, son of Mr. George Thistle of this county—the unfortunate youth who was shot in the back by the late Dr. Charles V. Swearingen, on the 17th ultimo.

The deceased was a young man whom to know was to admire and esteem—of the most amiable disposition—modest and retiring in his manners—none knew him but to love him. Cut off ere he had fully arrived at manhood—at the very moment when he bid fair to adorn society, and gave promise of becoming a useful member—to be thus nipt in the very bloom of life, will be a source of heartfelt regret to his affectionate parents, his brothers and sisters, and throughout the circle of his acquaintances and friends. Reader! reflect! a few short days since, and Bayard was just budding into existence—was moving amongst us, indulging in the bright dreams of happiness—full of life and flushed with health—to-day, he is laid in the 'house appointed for all living.' His fate was a tragical one deeply to be lamented; yet it must have been the will of Him who directeth all things, and it behooves us not now to complain, but to submit. Mr. T. was prepared to die; he was aware that he could not survive the injury he had received; and he departed in the full hope of a blessed immortality—that his spirit would soar to the mansions of the blest, and be received into the bosom of his Redeemer, where pain and sorrow never enter. The long train of mourning friends who followed his remains to the grave, attest the estimation in which he was held, and the sympathy of the community for the grief which those most near and dear to him on earth have experienced by his untimely death. Farewell, Bayard—

'Green be the turf above thee,
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise.'

WANTED,

A LAD, 16 or 17 years of age, who writes a fair hand, well versed in Arithmetic, of good morals and respectable connexions, as an Apprentice to the Mercantile business in a Country Store, where an extensive business has been done for a number of years. For further information application can be made to the Editor, or Thomas G. Waters, Esq. Annapolis, by letter in the hand writing of the applicant.

Oct. 17.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
October 15th, 1833.

ON application by petition of James F. Brice, Executor of the last will and testament of Ruth Davis, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Junr.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Ruth Davis, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of October 1833.

JAMES F. BRICE, Ex'r.
Oct. 17. 6w.

BOARDING HOUSE.

Mrs. Ann Hussard, begs leave, respectfully to notify her former friends and the public, that she has been at considerable expense in repairing and making more comfortable her Establishment, for the reception and accommodation of Members of the General Assembly, and others whose business calls them to Annapolis, and assures those who may patronize her that the same attention shall be paid to their comfort and convenience which has heretofore regulated her conduct.

It is scarcely necessary to state, that her house is in the immediate vicinity of the State House, and the Public Offices, which renders it the more convenient to those having business with either.

She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage—and has taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of this notice to her Old Friends.

October 17.

BASIL SHEPHARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

OFFERS to the citizens of Annapolis and the public generally, a selection of new and fashionable FALL GOODS, from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, consisting of

Black, Blue, Dutch Rifle Dahlia, Invisible Green, Brown, Drab, Olive, and Gray

CLOTHS.

CAMBLET, for Over Coats.

Diagonal, Zigzag, Polish Mixed and Printed, Mixed, Ribbed and Plain CASSIMERES, and Printed CASSINETS.

Merinos, Matelasse Silk, Satin, plain and twilled Silk, Florentine, Medley Silks, and Cassimere

VESTINGS.

White, Black and Fancy Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSE, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SHIRT SHAMS, STOCKS and COLLARS.

All of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine.

Oct. 17, 1833. 6t.

GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just returned from New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, where he has supplied himself, direct from the importer, with a LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS

In his assortment there is to be found all colours and quality. He invites his friends and the public, to whom he feels himself under many obligations, to call and examine for themselves, as to price and quality.

ALSO:

An assortment of GLOVES, STOCKS, SUSPENDERS and SILK HOSE, &c. &c.

Oct. 17. tf.

'$10,000 FOR ONLY $2.'

Delaware and North Carolina Consolidated Lottery—
Extra Class No. 16.

To drawn at Wilmington (Del.) THIS DAY.

75 Number Lottery—11 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	10,000
1 prize of	3,000
1 prize of	1,863¼
2 prizes of	1,000
5 prizes of	500
15 prizes of	200
20 prizes of	150
20 prizes of	125
100 prizes of	100
198 prizes of	20
128 prizes of	15
256 prizes of	8
5008 prizes of	4
22,176 prizes of	2

25,861 Prizes, amounting to $101,287½.

Tickets $2—*Halves* $1—*Quarters* 50 cts.

Tickets and shares for sale at

DUBOIS'
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Opposite the Post Office.)

Oct. 17

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne-Arundel county, will be held at the Court House in this city on Tuesday the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN RIDOUT, Sec'y.

Oct. 10 2tm.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the Orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the estate of Henry Ellicott, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 8th day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 8th day of October, 1833.

ELIAS ELLICOTT, Ex'r.
R.

American Baltimore, will publish the above.

Oct. 10. 4w

LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES,

FLUSHING, NEAR NEW YORK.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, announce to the public, that, from the immense extent of their Establishment, they are enabled to furnish such Trees of the various kinds as cannot fail to give satisfaction by their superior size, vigour, &c. and their Nurseries at present contain more than a million of Trees and Plants in the most thrifty state. Among these are above 50,000 Pear trees of 3 and 4 years growth, from the graft, comprising the most choice new Flemish and other varieties of modern origin. Their new Catalogues, with the reduced prices, will be forwarded to every applicant, and are as follow:

No. 1. *Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, p p* 93.
2. *Bulbous and Tuberous rooted Plants and Dahlias, &c. p p* 24.
3. *Greenhouse Trees, Shrubs and Plants, p p* 50.
4. *Catalogue of Vegetable, Field and Flower seeds.*

To the Proprietors of Nurseries, and to those who may wish to establish new Nurseries, they will furnish all articles desired at a liberal discount and a convenient credit; and in all other cases where large quantities are wanted, a reasonable abatement will be made. They will also supply all venders of Seed, and those who wish to engage in that business, with every variety of Vegetable, Field and Flower Seeds, at very low rates. These seeds possess the advantage of being raised under their own observation, or when imported, of being tested to their satisfaction, and *their accuracy and vitality are expressly guaranteed.* Many new and choice varieties will be found in the Catalogue which have never before been offered to the public. The collection of Bulbous Flower roots and Dahlias is particularly rich and extensive, and of the latter they have a specimen bed covering an acre of ground, and comprising 600 varieties now in full splendour.—Bulbous roots and Dahlias can be easily transported, and may be vended in a dry state in seed stores, &c. and an establishment for the Sale of these articles ought to exist in every town in the Union.—It will be readily perceived that the great number of Trees, &c. always in the Nurseries, enables the Proprietors to make superior selections, and secures to all applicants this particular advantage.

It is desired that all orders be sent *direct per mail to the Proprietors*, and the utmost attention will be given to forwarding them by the speediest route, &c.

Catalogues may be seen at this office.

2

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock M. at the court house door, in the city of Annapolis, all that tract or parcel of land, lying and being in A. Arundel county, called

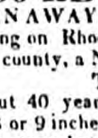
ANDERSON'S DISTANT WALKS,

containing One Hundred and Thirty-two acres of Land, more or less. This land is at present in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Nicholson, and is supposed to be in a good state of improvement. Persons desirous of purchasing are requested to visit the premises before the day of sale. The terms of sale are cash, to be paid on the day of sale.

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER.

Oct. 2 ts.

$100 REWARD.



RAN AWAY from Alfred Sellman, living on Rhode River, in A. Arundel county, a Negro Man named

TOM,

about 40 years of age, very black, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, had on when he left home a straw hat, a dark blue and white cotton jacket, and a pair of white yarn pantaloons. He left home on the 30th September.

Twenty Dollars will be given if taken in the county; Fifty Dollars in any other part of the State, and One Hundred Dollars if taken out of the State and secured, so that I get him again.

ALFRED SELLMAN.

Oct. 10 2w.

FOR RENT,

THAT part of Belmont containing 400 Acres of Land, belonging to the Representatives of the late Mrs. Matilda Chase.

RICHARD M. CHASE, and
RICHARD J. CRABB. } Guardians.

7

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the Farmers Register.

SONG OF THE BEES.

COMPOSED BY A LADY OF WASHINGTON.

We watch for the light of the morn to break,
And colour the Eastern sky,
With its blended hues of saffron and lake,
Then say to each other, "Awake! Awake!"
For our winter's honey is all to make,
And our bread for a long supply.

And off we hie to the hill and the dell,
To the field, to the meadow and bower,
We love in the columbine's horn to dwell,
To dip in the lily with snow white bell,
To search the balm in its odorous cell,
The mint, and the rosemary flower.

We seek the bloom of the eglantine,
Of the painted thistle and brier;
And follow the steps of the wandering vine,
Whether it trail on the earth supine,
Or round the aspiring tree top twine
And reach for a state still higher.

While each on the good of her sisters bent,
Is busy, and cares for all,
We hope for an evening with heart's content,
For the winter of life, without lament
That summer is gone, its hours misspent,
And the harvest is past recall.

REPORTED FOR THE U. S. TELEGRAPH.

United States vs. *William Dougherty*, ex parte *Ann M'Daniel.*

United States vs. *Ann M'Daniel*, ex parte *William Dougherty.*

This affecting and interesting case, of broken hearts and broken combs—injured shoulders and scratched faces—torn caps and wounded feelings—dislocated ruffles, and injured reputations—came on before the District Court, at the city hall, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday morning last, Chief Justice Cranch, Judge Thruston, and Judge Morsell, had the painful task of presiding. Mr. L. appeared for Miss McDaniel; Mr. Brent for Mr. Dougherty; and Mr. Key was the Attorney for the U. S. The jury, composed of respectable citizens of Washington, were evidently much affected during the whole proceedings, once, indeed, during the evidence of Mr. Dougherty, (the *Hero* of this domestic tragedy,) they were so far overcome that they asked permission of the court to retire awhile—we presume to give vent to their feelings.

We have thought it advisable to throw our report into this form of a narration, as the evidence was extremely lengthy, and in some parts not altogether fit 'for ears polite;' still preserving our notes to substantiate the truth of the facts as here related.

The circumstances of the case, as developed in evidence, were briefly as follows—and may the narrative serve as a caution to all other living young ladies, and bewitching young gentlemen, not only, in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, but throughout Uncle Sam's dominions—wherever the natural record of love and law, wooing and wedding, shall flourish its day.

Miss McDaniel—gallantry dictates that we show our attentions first to the ladies,) Miss McDaniel, the plaintiff in the second, and defendant in the first of the so truly cross indictments, is a young lady—not very fair, nor very fat—but, we should judge, about—(may we be forgiven if we err in so tickle a point,) about forty years of age.

The lady is, by profession, *une artiste des modes*, in vulgar parlance, a milliner. She has been for a considerable time a denizen of Washington. Industrious, peaceable, and contented, she saw, without a sigh, other roses, less matured than herself, plucked from the tree of celibacy—she envied them not—she was happy enough in her estate of single blessedness.

Her only care was to increase her store,
And keep (hard task!) her 'prentice girls at home.

She could then, (ah happy days!) read the Sorrows of Werter, with a smile—laugh at the loves of Abelard and Eloisa—and witness the representation of Romeo and Juliet, without a tear. But, alas, for human frailty! *too* true it is—

'They jest at scars who never felt a wound.'

Her time had not yet come. She had not yet seen any one who realized that *beau ideal* of manly beauty and excellence which her young imagination had showed forth. At last, however, in evil hour he came, in all the charms of youthful reality before her eyes, in the person of Mr. William Dougherty, a 'young merchant,' who kept, and still keeps, a dry-good store, 'just opposite' to Miss McDaniel's millenery establishment. To a most prepossessing countenance—symmetrical figure—and winning manners—add youth and wealth—united in a person of unblemished character; and there can be no wonder that Miss McDaniel fell in love with all these, as she beheld them combined in the *propria persona* of her neighbour Mr. Dougherty. As was extremely natural, Miss McDaniel, requiring in her line many articles which Mr. D. had to dispose of, in his line, she made her purchases at his store; to which she went and came, and came and went again—buying there bargain after bargain; ribbon after ribbon, and piece after piece—little thinking, poor maiden, how dear Mr. Dougherty's cheap bargains were ultimately to prove to her—how soon her peace was to be torn to pieces—and even her cap rent to ribbons by those obliging hands which were then so ready to serve her. Times which changes the blossom to a bud, and then the bud to fruit, had the same effect, it appears, on the affections of Miss McD. for the 'young merchant.' After a sort of *love across the counter* had subsisted for some six or seven months, the cholera made its appearance—the past summer twelve months. Miss McD. was taken sick. Hearing that Mr. Dougherty was in the habit of visiting persons attacked, and believing it is likely that no doctor could cure her so soon as *Doctor* Dougherty, she sent for him:—

Veni, Vidi, Vici!

He came—he saw—and he conquered—not only the disease, but, it would appear, the heart of his fair patient also—or rather he finished his conquest of the latter. Sterne says in his Sentimental Journey, 'there are worse employments in the world than feeling a lady's purse.' We expect, by this time, Dr Dougherty will be inclined to doubt the truth of this assertion. However, Miss Mc D. soon recovered under the skilful hands of the 'young merchant,' and as was natural 'she appeared very grateful.' From this time mutual interest and friendly feeling, became the order of the day. She dealt with the 'young merchant,' and the 'young merchant' sent work to her. He visited her frequently. Very different accounts indeed, were given of the nature of the visits, by the respective parties. Being asked on her cross-examination, if Mr. Dougherty ever came to visit her on his own accord, 'Without exaggeration, five hundred times,' was the reply of the fair milliner. 'Every evening after he closed his store, at 9 o'clock—every Sunday after he came from church'—hail, rain, or shine, the 'young merchant' never failed. Mr. D. on the other hand, admits that he did visit the lady—'but,' (oh, cruel word for lady's ear!) 'never as an equal!' 'Never, but in compliance with billet doux, or business.' Miss M. D. avowed that his discourse was of 'love, marriage, and such and such things.' Mr. Dougherty swears it was not of love but of physic, not of marriage, but of business and bonnets. To return to the narrative of the case.

Soon after this time, as ill luck would have it, the mother of Dr. Dougherty was taken sick. Miss M. D. visited her, was all attention and kindness; and what with the skill of her son, and the zeal of her nurse, the lady soon recovered. And now it came to Mr. Dougherty's turn to be grateful. So far, so good.

'And all went happy as a marriage bell'

as Byron sings. But, if we believe Mr. Dougherty, whilst he saw in the 'fair milliner' nothing more than an angel of charity—she thought he looked upon her as a wife in perspective—as she certainly did look upon him as her 'intended husband.' To complete the mischief, Mr. D. was shortly after seized himself with inflammation of the eyes!

For who of mortal kind,
Can steadfast gaze
On Beauty's blaze,
And not, at last, go blind?

'Miss McDaniel now took the liberty,' says the young merchant, 'of visiting me four or three times a-day; so often, that the young men in my store took notice of her frequent comings in and goings out.' He, good sooth, however, but his eyes were no longer to be dazzled by the charms of Beauty. Miss Mc D. avers that the 'young merchant' had desired her to let him know when she was alone, and that it was in compliance with the request of her swain—that she penned the billet doux to the following purport, and sent it to his store:—'You may step across to [illegible] half past nine or ten, when the young [illegible] gone up stairs' And, again, 'This evening you may come as early as you please for the young ladies are gone to Georgetown.' 'I wrote thus familiarly,' says Miss McD. 'because he had given me reason to consider him as my intended husband.' But the young merchant' came not at the trysted hour; on the contrary, he exposed these notes of love to the eyes of his shopmen,—and determined to forbid her his house and store; which he did. And now commenced hostilities.

The 'young merchant's' mother was blamed for her son's altered conduct; and the 'young merchant' himself, exposed by the 'fair milliner,' to his neighbours and friends, as a bad man—that she had forbid him her house for his bad conduct towards her—and only became reconciled to him on his promise to compensate her for his bad conduct, by marriage—of which, indeed, he only talked indefinitely: but that he 'almost went down on his knees' to ask her forgiveness; that, after winning her affections, he had turned his attention to another quarter, and was now endeavouring to injure her in her business and reputation. All this the young merchant positively denied, recriminating, with the charge that she had taken a ring from his finger, in fun, promising to return it; but instead of doing so had shown it about the city as a pledge of affection from her 'intended husband.' That she had got a little nephew of his into her house, and endeavoured to make him disclose family affairs; and on hearing that he had told of her conduct, took an opportunity of severely whipping the child. That she had sent him letters which he returned unopened; that she was in the habit of abusing him in the street—even when coming from church—calling him 'villain,' 'scoundrel,' &c.; and that he was actually afraid to be seen standing at the door of his store, to serve a customer. But the matter which brought all to a crisis, was, that she had got him abused in Mrs. Royal's Paul Pry. This was the unkindest cut of all. He could endure no more.

Miss M'D. was on Mr. D's. books to the amount of $17. He sent one of his young men to get her to settle it. In reply, she sends him back an abrupt note. Upon which Mr. Dougherty sits down and pens her a loving epistle, commencing with the emphatic terms, 'infamous wretch!' and after reproaching her in no measured terms, it went on to inform her that unless she paid the $17, the constable would as surely have her here, as some one else would hereafter—unless she repented of her sins. This was on a Saturday morning. The injured damsel, in the course of the day, went over to show this unkind cut to Mrs. Thompson. In accomplishing this purpose, she had to pass through a yard at the back of her intended husband's store. It was hot weather, the window was up, and Mr. D. sat writing at his desk. According to his account, as she entered the gate, she saluted him with the affectionate terms of 'you scoundrel,' you 'villain;' upon which, like Black-eyed Susan's William—

'Soon as her well-known voice he heard,
He sigh'd and cast a look below,'

to the side of his desk, where his walking rattan was placed. 'Wishing to make peace,' but, at the same time, resolved to be prepared for war, he bolted through the window, into Mrs. Thompson's yard, cane in hand. And now came the tug of war; but as each party has given official, but somewhat different accounts of the battle, we must compile our history from both. The lady says, in the first place, that, seeing the Knight jump out of the window, with a weapon in his hand, and believing his design was 'to hurt her,' she retreated into the kitchen of Mrs. T., to prepare her *arms* to receive him; that he advanced to the kitchen door—not singing, in the soft tones of love,

'Come shining forth, my dearest;'

but shouting, in a gruff ungentle voice, 'Come, out of that!' She told him, 'he had better come in;' meaning, of course, *if he dared!* and then, to intimidate him from accepting her invitation, she took a *small stick* from the fireplace, and threw it at him—it was not larger than a man's arm. The stick struck betwixt his shoulderblades, and glancing off, broke his window. Nothing daunted by this fierce opening the gallant Dougherty determined to assail the fortress; struck a blow or two, which he says fell on the door sill; and then boldly entered the kitchen. He then gave Miss M'D. a blow or two across the shoulders; but, though unarmed, the dauntless Amazon rather courted than shrunk from the rencontre: she grappled with him; he pushed her from him, and she staggered back, but not until the enemy's face was somewhat scored. Unsubdued and unquailing, she again charged the gallant knight, who, equally daring, stood his ground, ready, had there been a dozen Miss M'Daniell's before him, to exclaim with Rhoderick Dhu—

'Come one, come all, this rock shall fly,
From its firm base as soon as I.'

With the furious bravery of a hungry lioness, again returned our heroine to the fight, and was received by our hero with the welcome of a few more blows across the shoulders; but this did not hinder her from again fastening her grappling-irons on her 'intended husband's' ruffles; who now began to see, that if the *issue* of the fight was not doubtful, its duration, at least, was uncertain. And, as a last resort, he determined to *throw her down*, which, it would appear, he accomplished. But, alas! he had not calculated the difficulty of extricating his own garment from her clutch. Holding on, as she fell, to his ruffles, our hero soon found that he must go down too, or sacrifice his ruffles; undetermined how to act, for a few seconds, he bent his body over the prostrate foe, to save his ruffles, which she still clutched with the tenacity of a snapping turtle. A thousand painful thoughts rushed across his brain, it is probable. Customers might be waiting in the store; as yet, his bruises were but slight; what they might be, if he renewed the fight, it was impossible to say; again, his breath—if his courage did—could not hold out all night—in short, now, if ever, was the time to make a secure, if not an honourable retreat. One last great effort, then—it was made—off came the ruffles in the lady's hand; and away went the knight, through the kitchen door, and in at the window by which he came out, with the rapidity of a Harlequin. The lady, it appears, soon gathered himself up again; but though, like a conqueror, she had kept the ground, and held in her hand the trophies of victory, she had evidently got the worst of the contest. Her cape was rent—her rap was torn—her combs broken, and her hair dishevelled; still worse, her lips were scratched, and her bones bruised—and all because she had loved 'fondly, but not wisely!'

Thus ended this memorable and extraordinary fight, which was the cause of action. Laying down the sword, the parties had again recourse to the pen, and the press; and both parties published in the Paul Pay.

The chief discrepancy in the account of the battle was as to the fact—who struck the first blow—the only difficulty with the lawyers—who commenced the assault? The counsel for the United States argued, that the very fact of Mr. D's getting out of the window, to 'make peace,' with a weapon in his hand, was, in itself, in the eye of the law, an assault.

We have now concluded our history of the 'unhappy loves' of Miss Ann M'Daniel and Mr. William Dougherty, as we gathered it from the evidence.

After patiently listening, for 8 hours, to the evidence, in which the principal facts were those above related—and hearing the arguments of the learned counsel, the jury could not agree upon a verdict, and separated. They met the next day, but being still unable to agree at the close of the day, were dismissed, and the cause has to be tried again.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

KING BRUCE'S BOWL.—This amusing tale was furnished to us in Manuscript, by one of our most active and intelligent Scottish fellow citizens, who, not long since, returned from a visit to his native country, and who was born on a part of the farm which the Sprottes are to hold 'till the name of Bruce perishes in world, in song, in tale and in history.'

KING BRUCE'S BOWL.

Related by Simon Sprotte.

In the time of the wars of Wallace and Bruce, my ancestor dwelt where I do now; was a shepherd, and a husbandman, and a warrior, too, in the hour of need—and it was his good fortune to be wed to a kind and clever woman. It chanced, in the third year of Bruce's reign, that the king was attacked, on the banks of Orr, by Walter Shelby; the contest was fierce and dubious; the followers on each side were diminished to three, and these were sorely wounded. Many a battle has been begun by a woman; this was ended by one, to her honour be it spoken. The clashing of swords, a sound not unusual in those times; reached the ear of the wife of my ancestor, as, busied at the hearth fire, she prepared her husband's breakfast. She ran down to the bank of the Orr, and there she saw several warriors lying, wounded and bleeding, on the grass, and two knights, with visors closed, and swords in their hands, contending for death and life. They were both bold stalwart men, and stately; and in vain she sought for a mark by which she might know the kindly Scot by the fause southron. The fire sparkled from their shields and helmets, and the grass was dropped here and there with the blood which trickled to their blows. At length one received a stroke on the helmet, which made him stagger; uttering a deep imprecation, he sprung upon his equally powerful and more deliberate adversary, and the combat grew fiercer than ever. 'Ah! thou false Southron!' exclaimed the wife of Mark Sprotte, 'I know you now! I know you now!' and seizing Sir Walter Shelby by a single lock of his long hair, which escaped from under his helmet, she pulled him backward to the ground at her own threshold, and he yielded himself a prisoner.

The two knights unlaced their helmets, washed their hands in the Orr, and bloody hands they were; uttered their short, soldier-like acknowledgments, to their saints for having protected them, and, returning to the cottage, seated themselves by the side of their humble hostess. 'Food,' said the Scotch knight, 'have I not tasted for two days, else, Sir W. Shelby, renowned as he is in arms, had not resisted Robert de Bruce so long.' 'And have I had the glory,' then, said the Englishman, 'of exchanging blows with the noble leader of the men of Scotland!'

'Leader of the men of Scotland!' exclaimed dame Sprotte—'he never shall be less than King Robert in this house, and King Robert shall ye call him, Sir, or I will throw this boiling beverage, called brose, in your face, well savored, though it be.' King Robert smiled, and said, 'My kind and loyal dame, waste not thy valuable food on our sworn enemy, but allow the poor king of unhappy Scotland to ask of thy good cheer, and Sir Walter Shelby too, would gladly, I see, do honour to the humility of a Scotch breakfast table; so spoons for each, my heroine. I have still a golden Robertus in my pocket for such a ready and effectual ally as thee; and take thy seat beside me, this is not the first time I have had the helping hand of a Sprotte.' The dame refused to be seated; she once feasted Sir Hugh Harris, she observed, and if it was good manners to stand beside a knight, it was bad manners to sit beside a king. 'And such a king' said the dame, 'God bless his merciful and noble face—long may he live, and much English blood may he have the pleasure of spilling.'

So saying, she placed a small oaken table before him, filled the beautiful wooden vessel which you have admired so much to-night, with the favourite breakfast of Caledonia, rich hot and savory, set it on the table, and laying a spoon of silver beside it, retired to such a distance from the king as awe and admiration may be supposed to measure to a peasant.—'But, my fair and kind hostess,' said King Robert, 'we have vanquished this gentle knight. I must not let him return to England and say that the Scotch are churlish to them they vanquish—let him partake with me, I pray thee.' 'I should be no true subject,' if I feasted and cherished our mortal foe; were I a man, hemp to his hands, and the keep of the thrieve for his mansion, and bread and water for his food, should be his instant doom. As a woman, I can only say, I have vowed a vow that no Southron shall feast within my door, in my presence, and shall I be hospitable to the man who lately laid his steel sword with such right good will to my king's basnet—the banks of Orr are resounding with his blows yet.' 'I commend thy loyalty,' said the Bruce, 'and this shall reward it. This land, thou knowest, is mine—the hill behind thy house, is green and fair—the vale before thy house is green and fertile—I make thee Lady of as much land as thou canst run round while I take my breakfast—the food is hot, the vessel large, so kilt thy coats and fly.' With right good will she kilted her coats—bound up her short and curling hair—(tradition says it was jet black)—and stood ready for flight on the step of the door. She looked back on her guests with something of a comic expression of eye—returned and locked fast all her spoons—save the one for the king, muttering, 'I can credit a smith's fingers, soon as a monarch's word'—and again took her station at the door, 'Now,' said Robert 'A woman's speed of foot against a king's hunger—away'—and as he raised the spoon to his lips, she vanished from the door. The king's mount, so green and beautiful now, was rough with wild juniper and briars—and the way round the pass was intercepted by shivered stones and thorn bushes. But the wife of Mark Sprotte loved her husband—wished to become a Lady of land, and scorned such obstructions.

She had encompassed one third of the hill, when she saw a fox moving slowly, and with difficulty, along, under the weight of a fine goose she fattened. 'May the huntsman find thee yet, for coming across me at this unsonsie time,' said the dame—'but a rood of land is better than a fat goose.' She augmented her speed, till she reached the mill; the miller wearied with grinding corn during the wole or the preceding night, lay stretched asleep on the Shitlan hill, while the fire which dried his oats seized on the ribs of the kiln, ran up the roof, and flashed red from between the rafters. 'Burn away,' said the dame, 'if I shriek and awake thee, thou wilt demand my halp, and a minute's work, or a minute's explanation, will scoop the green holm of Orr out of the inheritance which I hope to encompass before our king gains the bottom of the bowl.' So the flame increased—the miller slept—and she reached the place where the hill slopes into the vale, and the water of Orr subsides into a deep quiet pool—this you may observe, is nigh the house. A small wicket in the gable of her dwelling, had a board suspended by a leather hinge—dame Sprotte flew, for a moment, to the rude casement—lifted it warily up—and there she beheld the monarch and his enemy, seated side by side, and with one spoon between them, smiling in each other's face, while they took alternately spoonful of the hot and homely beverage. Tradition avers that my hostess smiled and said—'fair play, my liege fair play'—and commenced her race, like, the fare not amiss, said Shelby; 'an like, still better, the kale and happy dame who prepared it—I shall forget with what good will she rolled her hand in my hair and pulled me to the ground. I tell thee what de Bruce, if half the men of Scotland have such heroic hearts as she, Edward might turn his bridle southward.' 'I am loosing my land listening to thy eulogium,' said Robert with a smile—'yet it does my heart good to see the celerity of our hostess. See, Shelby see the brook, beside the willows, where we fought so long, and where so many of thy comrades and mine, lie stark and bloody—she has passed it with one bound—the helmet of Lord Howard, whom I slew there, ornamented with silver and gold—she sees it glittering on the ground—but stoops not to reface it—she knows she can strip the slain at her leisure, when she cannot win the land—seven English horses graze, masterless, among the corn—she stops not to touch their bridles, though they have silver housings, and bits of gold; and though she never mounted a steed fairer than a rough, untrimmed galloway.

By the soul of Bruce, this was a proud woman. She had been round the hill which nearly compassed the holm, and as she approached her own threshold, it was thus the King and Sir Walter Shelby heard her commune with her own spirit as she ran—'I shall be called the lady of the mount, and my husband will be called the Laird on't; we shall be the Sprottes of the mount of Orr, while Dalbeaithe wood grows, and while Orr water runs; our sons and our daughters will be given in marriage to the mighty ones of the land, and to wed one of the Sprottes of Orr, may be a boast to a Baron;—we shall grow honoured and wax great—and the tenure by which our heritage shall be held, will be the presenting of a buttered borse, in a lordly dish, to the Kings of Scotland, when they happen to pass the Orr.' 'On thy own terms,' said King Robert—'so loyally and characteristically expressed, my heroic dame of Gilloway, shall the Sprottes of Orr hold this heritage—this mount shall be called the King's mount, and when the Kings of Scotland pass the Orr, they are to partake of borse from King Bruce's bowl, and from no other, presented but by the fair and loyal, hand of a Sprotte. Be wise, be valiant, be loyal, and be fruitful and possess this land, free of paying pluck or penny, till the name of Bruce perish in word, in tale, in song, and in history, and so I render it to thee.'—And so we won our land—and such is the story of King Bruce's Bowl.'

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Annapolis the 30th September 1853.

John Beard,
John Brown,
Sarah Black,
Elizabeth Bush,
James Barns,
James B. Brewer, (2)

Thos. B. Church,
Miss Ann Chase, (2)
William Caton,

Elizeth Ann Dadds,
Mrs. Mary Duvall,
Edward Dorsey,
Mrs. E. H. Dorsey,

Theoplis French.

Richard Gardiner,
Sophia Gardiner, (2)
Thos. J. Gassaway,

Benj. Hancock,
James Hinton,

George S. Inglis,

Wm. Kollbery,

William Legg. (2)
Stephen Lee, (2)

Saml. Maccubbin,
G. Murdock, (2)
Bush. W. Marriott, (7)
Wm H. McKane,
James Millers (2)
Dr. Z. Meriken, (2)

Elizabeth A. Nichols,

Bazel Owings.

John Parrott,
Benj. T. Pindle,
Rev. Dr. Pise,
John Phelps,

Jos. N. Stockett,
Chas. Stewart,

Miss Sarah Taylor,
Charles F. Thompson,
J. W. Torr,
Robt. M. Tomlins,

Lucy Ward,
John Wolff, (2)
Dr. Jno. B. Wells,

Meichel De Young.

B
E. Banks,
Flora Boadly,
Jno, Wm. or Rd. Bens,
James Baldwin,
Robt. C. Buzly,
George G. Belt.

C
Melten Colburn,
Daniel Clarke,
John Carr.

D
Caleb Dorsey,
Augustus E. Dorsey,
Elizabeth Daws,
John W. Duvall.

F

G
Benj. Gaither,
Jno. Graham,
A. Garrett.

H
Ann Hyde,
Ezekiel Hopkins.

I
Ann Johnson.

K
Eliza Knighton.

L
Theodore Linthicum

M
Eliza Mewburn,
Ann Merriken,
Jos. S. Meekins,
Richard Moran,
Elizabeth Murdock, (2)
Wm. Murdock, (2)

N
Jno. S. E. Nutwell.

O

P
Robt. A. Parrish,
Thos. Parkinson,
Saml. Purdy,
William Price.

S
James M. Smith,
George Shaw, (2)

T
Littleton D. Teackle,
Nathl. Tenard,
Thos. Thornton.

W
Henry R. Warfield,
Joseph Walsh.

Y

October 3.

J. GREEN, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber of Anne Arundel county, having obtained from the Orphans Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Col. Jacob Waters, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the said deceased, to produce the same, legally authenticated, and those indebted in any way to the said estate to make immediate payment to.

CHARLES A. WATERS, Adm'r.

Sept. 26.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXVIII. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1833. NO. 43.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
Church-Street, Annapolis.
TE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE JOURNAL
OF
BELLES LETTRES.

NEW AND STRIKING CHARACTER ADDED TO
WALDIE'S
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

HE Proprietor of this work, anxious to gra tify his readers to as great an extent as his ns will allow, respectfully announces to the ic that the very liberal patronage he has ived has enabled him to add a new feature his periodical, which he believes cannot fail prove interesting and valuable.

THE JOURNAL OF BELLES LETTRES, embrac three to four pages of additional new mat will be given every week as an accompa ent to the Circulating Library, and will tain:

1. Early reprints of the reviews and notices new books, from the weekly and monthly odical press of London, &c. These reviews e carefully selected with reference both imparting correct information respecting h new books as are reprinted in America, to convey literary intelligence in regard to s which rarely find their way across the ic. As great exertions will be used to ke this department instructive and enter ning, the proprietor is proud of what it w considered an important addition, by means which his numerous subscribers will fre ently avoid the expense of purchasing such oks as are printed on the calculation of ir merits or the reputation of their au rs to sell the edition. This part of the Journal ll embrace a considerable amount of extracts m new books of travels, memoirs, biography, vels, and in fact present a bird's eye view new publications, early diffused through ion, by means of the facilities of mail trans rtation.

The London Literary Gazette will be culled r this purpose, while the "Critical Notices," the London Metropolitan, the Monthly, ew Monthly, the Gentleman's, Blackwood's, ait's, Edinburgh, Fraser's, and other Maga nes, already regularly received by the editor, ll be freely used.

2. Varieties, embracing literary anecdotes, w discoveries in science and the arts, sketch of society and manners abroad, literary and ared transactions, short notices of new books, d every species of information interesting lovers of reading, with occasional speci ens of the humourous departments of the ndon press, which are within the bounds of od taste, and are now published in no other urnal in America.

3. A regular list of the new books published d in progress in London and America.

4. Occasional original notices of new Ame ican publications, with extracts embracing ir prominent features of excellence or de ct.

☞No additional charge will be made for is great increase of reading matter. It will e contained on the pages of the cover of the ibrary, and therefore subject subscribers who eceive their numbers by mail to no additional xpense of postage.

A. WALDIE.

Several applications having been made to ascertain the manner in which the original de partment of notices of new books will be con ducted, we take the present early opportunity of stating that, at least they shall most une quivocally be - UNBOUGHT. The presenta tion of a copy by the publisher shall not be a passport to praise, when the merits of the work do not warrant it; so that our readers may be assured of two things: First—books shall not be noticed the next day after they are received; and, secondly, they shall not be reviewed be fore they have been read. We have no royal road to puffing, and will be the less likely, therefore, to fall into the error of an unlucky wight, who, in his anxiety to be the first to blow the bellows of criticism, read the preface only of a duodecimo, and gravely entered his ap probation of two chapters which, unfortunately for his critical acumen, had been omitted, whe the prefatory reference to them had been, by mistake, retained! This predicament was worse than that of the London editor, who criticised some passages of Cooke's acting, and found when he rose next morning, and his pa per was all over London, that the play had been postponed.

For the rest, time must develope our course and our capabilities; in cases where the u-sual courtesy of the trade is not extended to this journal, unlike most of our cotemporaries, we shall buy what books we want, and give to such as deserve it a careful perusal.

The prospectus, and some technical difficul ties always attending the first issue of a new journal, make the present number but a partial specimen of its future promise.

July 4.

NOTICE.

THE Notes given by purchasers at the sale of the Personal Estate of the late John A. Grammer in April last, will be deposited for Collection, in the Farmers Bank of Ma ryland, (Annapolis,) where all persons con cerned are desired to make payment on or be fore the 17th October next.

JOHN HILLEN, Adm'r.
of Jno. A. Grammer (dec'd.)

Sept. 26. 5

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON

PROPOSES to issue from the office of the Saturday Evening Post, in the month of May, 1833, the 1st number of a monthly publication, entitled, The

BOOK OF NATURE,

Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN
FROM EIGHT TO TEN FINELY ENGRAVED
QUARTO COPPER PLATES,

In the various departments of Natural History, each plate to contain from four to ten distinct figures, making *from 50 to 100 figures in each number.* With a view to diversify the publication as much as possible, a selection of one plate from each of the following subjects will illustrate each number:

1. QUADRUPEDS,
2. BIRDS,
3. AMPHIBIA,
4. FISHES,
5. CRUSTACEA,
6. INSECTS,
7. SHELLS,
8. VERMES & ZOOPHYTES,
9. BOTANY,
10. VEGETABLE ANATOMY,
11. GEOLOGY,
12. MINERALOGY.

Each plate will be accompanied with a brief but satisfactory description of every subject or figure it may contain, so written as *to convey a good* idea of the subject, without being either of tiresome length, or so technically written, but that all may be read with pleasure. Every department of the great field of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and its sublimities unfolded, and the thousand "charms which nature to her votary yields," by the power of the pen, the pencil, and the press, will be laid before the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great works of a Divine Architect. No collection of engravings more valuable, we may confidently promise, can for many years be offered to the public at so cheap a rate. More than one hundred of these fine engravings will be given annually, to the man of taste, they will furnish subjects which he can admire from year to year, and present with pleasure to his friends; the artist, and the student in Natural History, may confidently refer to them on all *occasions* of doubt; while the juvenile portion of society will become acquainted with the inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the earth. Geography can be learned only from maps or from travels; "The Book of Nature," without taking us further from the book-shelf or the closet, will unfold to us the congregated curiosities of the whole earth. The increas d taste for this study, which the public have of late years evinced, induces the publisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work, which necessarily involves great expenditure, and which will combine great interest, accuracy and beauty.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Natural History, in order to make it as complete as possible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged at a great expense to conduct the work; their united researches, it is believed, will render this *periodical* extremely valuable.

One great source of the patronage anticipated by the proprietor is from schools and colleges, as the figures represented will be models of elegance and correct drawing, it will *form* a work for consultation by the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Student, and will be of inestimable advantage in the prosecution of their practice. In short, it will be adapted to the capacity and taste for the use of every class in the community, from the erudite naturalist to the early beginner—for the one a book of reference, and for all a source of pleasing study, amusement and instruction.

This work is not got up with a view to temporary popularity, or to a subscription of two years, in about which period it will certainly be completed; it will on the contrary, be so compiled as to be valuable as long as the plates last. After the term of two years, the price will be greatly enhanced, thus making the advantage on the side of those who now come forward to patronise an extensive and novel enterprise.

TERMS.

"The Book of Nature," will appear near the first of every month, with from eight to ten fine engraved plates in each number, making above 100 engravings in each volume, which will contain from five hundred to one thousand separate figures. The price will be *five dollars* per annum. Agents or clubs remitting $20 will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber will be received without payment in advance, or satisfactory reference. Single numbers 50 cents, to those who wish to examine the work previous to subscribing. Address (always free of postage,)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Philadelphia.

*** No subscription received for a shorter period than one year or volume.

May 23.

FOR RENT

For the ensuing Year.

The Tavern known as the Half way House between Baltimore and Annapolis. This place has all the necessary accommodations, such as good Stables, Garden, Ice House, and has also attached to it a small Farm of good Land. Possession if desired, can at once be obtained, as the present tenant is willing to give it up.

For terms apply to Dan'l. Murray Esq. near Elk Ridge Landing, or the subscriber living in Annapolis.

Sept. 19. 6 J. MURRAY.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced a Lumber Yard on the N. E. side of the Dock where he is now receiving a lot of superior Lumber; and intends keeping an assortment of

SCANTLING AND PLANK,

to suit the demand, which he will sell at Baltimore prices and terms. His country friends will find it to their advantage to call on him or MR. DAVID S. CALDWELL, his agent, at the yard, and examine the lumber and prices—being two good lumber yards now in the city, holds out an inducement to give our city a call, as there are boats running from this place to the different landings on the rivers, it may be always delivered at a moderate expense—Examine for yourselves.

JAS. IGLEHART.

Aug. 29—tf 8

BASIL SHEPHARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

OFFERS to the citizens of Annapolis and the public generally, a selection of new and fashionable FALL GOODS, from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, consisting of

Black, Blue, Dutch Rifle Dahlia, Invisible Green, Brown, Drab, Olive, and Gray

CLOTHS.

CAMBLET, for Over Coats.

Diagonal, Zigzag, Polish Mixed and Printed, Mixed, Ribbed and Plain CASSIMERES, and Printed CASSINETS.

Merinos, Matelasse Silk, Satin, plain and twilled Silk, Florentine, Medley Silks, and Cassimere

VESTINGS.

White, Black and Fancy Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSE, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SHIRT SHAMS, STOCKS and COLLARS.

All of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine.

Oct. 17, 1833. 6t.

FOR RENT,

THAT part of Belmont containing 400 Acres of Land, belonging to the Representatives of the late Mrs. Matilda Chase.

RICHARD M. CHASE, and RICHARD H. RABB, } Guardians

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County Orphans Court,
October 15th, 1833.

ON application by petition of James F. Brice, Executor of the last will and testament of Ruth Davis, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Junr.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Ruth Davis, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of October 1833.

JAMES F. BRICE, Ex'r.

Oct. 17. 2 6w.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, commences her route on TUESDAY the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis, (Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday, 22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1 o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Centreville passengers.

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, $2,50
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1,50
Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, 2,00
Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 8th inst. from the subscriber, residing at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, state of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro Man,

twenty-two years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls himself

Horace Gibson.

I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said Negro so that I get him again. If he is taken out of the District of Columbia, or state of Maryland, I will pay One Hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I get him, and will pay all reasonable travelling expenses if brought home to me.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

The editors of the Examiner, in Frederick-Town, and Whig, Easton, will insert the above advertisement six times and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

July 25. 6w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Owings, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted thereto are requested to make payment.

WILLIAM OWINGS, } Ex'rs.
HUMPHREY DORSEY, }

Oct. 3 4 4w.

IN CHANCERY,

25d September 1833.

George G. Belt, Trustee of Lewis Helms
a
Charles F. Mayer and Lewis Helms.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree to compel the defendant, Mayer, as executor of Anna G. M Helms, to pay to the complainant the sum of money hereinafter mentioned.

The bill states, that a certain Lewis Helms, formerly of Baltimore, but now of the state of New York, filed his bill of revivor in this court on his intermarriage with a certain Anna G M. Newhouse, otherwise called Anna G. M. Wandelohr, to revive a certain proceeding, which had heretofore been instituted by the said Anna against John Franciscus and Philip B. Sadtler, executors of Carster Newhouse, deceased, the brother of said Ann, to recover from them the amount of a legacy which had been bequeathed to said Anna by the last will of her brother—That said Anna after her said marriage with said Helms, did also file in this court, by her next friend, her supplemental bill of complaint against the said Franciscus Sadtler and Helms, in which said Anna, amongst other things, prayed that the property intestate left to her by her said brother might be delivered into her hands by the said Franciscus and Sadtler, executors as aforesaid, as her sole property and separate from the use and control of her said husband Lewis Helms; that on said bills such proceedings were had that a final decree was passed in favour of the claim of said Anna, whereby, amongst other things, it was directed, that the money and property of said Anna, in the hands of said Franciscus and Sadtler, the executors as afore said, should be against the claim of said Helms invested and settled in trust for the sole and separate use of said Anna, during her life, and apart from her said husband Lewis Helms, and in the event of her death in the lifetime of said Helms, the whole to go according to her appointment by will, and if *no appointment*, the whole to go to her children, or next of kin, by the law of this state capable of taking; by which said decree, the said Helms was wholly excluded from all benefit or participation in the enjoyment of the said property of his said wife, and that an appeal was prayed and granted from said decree by the said Helms to the court of appeals.—That by a decree of this court, in the cause aforesaid, against the said Franciscus and Sadtler, they were ordered and directed to pay over, and did pay over, a large sum of money, viz the sum of nine thousand dollars and upwards, to be invested and settled according to the decree first mentioned—That when the said first mentioned decree was passed, the said Helms was imprisoned for debt, and that he was in the most destitute circumstances, and without any means to pay his creditors—that whilst in this condition a proposal was made to him, either personally, or thro' her agents, to pay him the sum of sixteen hundred dollars if he would refrain from prosecuting, and strike off his said appeal; that said Helms for some time refused to take the sum offered, but agreed to receive the sum of twenty five hundred dollars as a consideration for dismissing the said appeal—that after considerable negotiation between the said Anna and the said Helms personally, or thro' their agents, the said Anna agreed to pay, and the said Helms agreed to receive, the sum of sixteen hundred dollars as a compensation and consideration for striking off and dismissing his said appeal—That the terms of said compromise were adjusted and finally arranged about the middle of March 1831, and that in execution of his part of the agreement, did cause to be filed amongst the records of the court of appeals, an order signed by his counsel and himself, withdrawing his said prayer of appeal out of the said court, that said order bears date the 28 of March 1831—That said Helms afterwards on the 8th of April 1831, did petition for and receive the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland—that the complainant was afterwards duly appointed by the commissioners of insolvent debtors permanent trustee for the benefit of the creditors of Helms, and as such has given bond, with security approved by said commissioners.—That said Helms at the time of his application for the benefit of the insolvent laws, was indebted to various persons, and to a much larger amount, than appears by the schedule of his creditors by him filed—that said debts are still due and unpaid, and that the complainant has never received any property or effects belonging to said Helms—That the said sum of sixteen hundred dollars, and upwards, due as aforesaid from the said Anna to the said Helms, was wholly due and unpaid at the time of his application for the benefit of the insolvent laws, and that the said Anna had immediate notice of his said application, and was specially warned not to pay the said money to said Helms—that the complainant, as trustee, has repeatedly demanded of said Anna the said money, so as aforesaid due to the said Helms; that said Anna at one time expressed her wish to pay the same to the complainant, but finally refused so to do, and paid the same to the said Helms, having obtained an advance of that sum from her solicitor Charles F. Mayer, Esq. with an understanding that he should be reimbursed out of the monies recovered under the decree aforesaid—That said sum of money was in fact paid and advanced by the said Mayer on account of said Anna, and at her request to the said Helms after his insolvency, and the appointment of the complainant as trustee, and after both these facts were known to the said Anna—That said Anna made and published her last will and testament on the 7th of January 1832, and *afterwards, on or about the 14th* of March, in the year last aforesaid, departed this life—that by her said will she nominated and appointed the said Mayer her executor, and that he has since obtained Letters Testamentary, and taken upon himself the burthen of the execution of said will—that by said will it is amongst other things, devised, that out of the monies, property and estate, decreed to her in the cause in chancery of Helms and others against Franciscus, and others there be paid to said Mayer such sum as he has paid to a certain Lewis Helms, being the sum of sixteen hundred dollars and upwards, which complainant avers and charges was the same sum of money which the said Anna had agreed to pay to said Helms as a consideration for striking off and dismissing his appeal as aforesaid—that the said Mayer, executor as aforesaid, refuses to pay to the complainant the sum of money, so as aforesaid due from the said Anna to the said Helms, at the time of his application for the benefit of the insolvent laws.

The bill also states, that the said Lewis Helms resides out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper before the 28th day of October next, give notice to the said absent defendant of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear within this court in person or by a Solicitor, on or before the 25rd day of February next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy

Test,
RAMSAY WATERS.
Reg. Cur. Can.

October 10. 3w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration D. B. N. with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Benjamin Clocker, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of September 1833.

JENIFER TAYLOR, Adm'r.
D. B. N. W. A. of Benjamin Clocker.

October 3. 4w

WALDIE'S
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

NOTICE.—For the sake of combining the old and new series, and making the third volume correspond both in date and manner, the subscriber has concluded to print *thirteen* additional numbers to the second volume of the first or old series. These numbers will be *furnished gratuitously* to those who commenced with No. 1 and No. 6, and who have paid their subscription, or who shall have paid it before the 26th No. of Volume 2 is issued. Those whose subscriptions remain unsettled at the publication of that No. will be struck off the list, and charged SIX DOLLARS, as lately announced.

To those who have *really patronised* the "Library," by prompt payment of their subscription, very sincere acknowledgments are tendered, and a continuance of their patronage respectfully requested.

ADAM WALDIE.

September 19.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John E. Bayne, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, properly authenticated, to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of September 1833.

JENIFER TAYLOR, Adm'r.
of John E. Bayne.

October 3. 4w.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis on Tuesday the 29th day of October next, for the purpose of settling with the supervisors of the roads.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

Sept 2—tm.

FOR ANNAPOLIS,

EVERY SUNDAY MORNING.

The Steam boat MARYLAND, will leave Baltimore for Annapolis, every Sunday morning, starting at nine o'clock from the lower end Dugan's wharf, her usual place of starting, and return in the afternoon, leaving Annapolis at 2 o'clock. Passage to or from Annapolis $1. Children under 12 years of age, half price. N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, October 24, 1833.

☞ H. H. HARWOOD returns his sincere thanks to his fellow citizens, for their prompt and successful efforts in extinguishing the Fire which took place at his House on Sunday evening last.

THE TWELFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FEMALE BIBLE SOCIETY OF ANNAPOLIS, AND ITS VICINITY.

CHRISTIAN FRIENDS,

It becomes the duty, of the Managers, of the Female Bible Society of Annapolis, and its vicinity, in stating the proceedings of the Society during the past year, to express their gratitude to the "God of the spirits of all flesh," that their Society is found in existence, at the approach of its twelfth anniversary.

At the commencement of the present year, several Ladies who had in former years united with your Managers in the support of this Institution, thought it right to withdraw their assistance; and some others withdrew their subscriptions, under the impression that more good would be done by turning their contributions into another channel

But your Managers have examined the subject thoroughly; and they think, without prejudice, or partiality; and convinced as they are by experience, of the great good which must always result from an attentive and candid perusal of the Scriptures, determined to use their best endeavours to keep this Society in operation.

And though they have accomplished little, in the past year, yet most sincerely do they thank God, that through his blessing their efforts have not been entirely unavailing.

Your Managers are aware, that the sum collected, in the past year is inconsiderable, in comparison of what has been contributed in former years; yet, by the direction of that Power, without whose permission, not "a sparrow falls to the ground," it may be the means of bringing some individual, who is now walking in heathenish darkness, to a knowledge of the christian's God. It is true the number in their own neighbourhood, who have no Bibles, may be small; but let them look across the great Pacific, and see the many millions who are there destitute of the Word of Life; then turning homewards, let them survey Africa! Africa! ever a region of interest to every genuine American; and see her many inhabitants groping in Pagan blindness their way to eternity.

They might also glance at the numerous islands embosomed in the mighty oceans, with the appalling reflection, that most [illegible] habitants of these [illegible], "are perish[illegible] of knowledge;" but even [illegible] Managers cannot, if they [illegible] acquaintance with the [illegible] of this [illegible] first visited [illegible] situation of these people is, [illegible] not be asked; but is it not the duty of every citizen of the United States of America, to assist in the melioration of the condition of this part of the population of the western world?

And how can this be done without teaching them the truths of christianity? and how can they be made acquainted with the consoling doctrines and promises of the Bible without the Bible itself?

Much yet remains to be done before the sacred volume will have become familiar to all the nations of the earth; and when your Managers think of the charge given by the Saviour of the world, to his disciples, "Go ye into all the world and preach my Gospel to every creature," &c. they fear they can never do enough for the promotion of the Bible cause.

They are aware that every one is not called to preach, but they know that every christian, who lives in the discharge of all his duties, will find much to do, in order to smooth the way which the Missionary must travel, to carry the glad tidings of salvation to a perishing world. And what, they would ask, can the Missionary do without his Bible?

With these facts full before them, your Managers cannot reconcile to their feelings the withholding a fringfl annual pittance, which they, surrounded as they are, by every temporal comfort, and basking in the full blaze of Gospel day, can never miss.

Dear Christian friends of Annapolis, your Managers, with all proper deference, humbly beseech you to consider what you do while you withhold your support from the Bible cause. What a small sum is one dollar? and how many persons are there in this ancient city of Annapolis, who can well afford to give that sum annually?

Let each one divest him or herself, of every selfish feeling, and then say, *candidly say*, whether one dollar may not be spared from his or her ordinary yearly expences, without the least essential privation.

It is earnestly hoped by your Managers, that those who have hitherto persevered in this good cause, will not "grow weary in well doing," for He who cannot err, has promised, that "in due time they shall reap, if they faint not."

Those who have heretofore thought this a cause of minor importance, or have been indifferent to it, it is hoped will with unprejudiced minds view the subject again; and your Managers will then be satisfied to trust the result with Him, before whom "the secrets of all hearts are opened."

It now remains to give an account of the proceedings of this society during the past year.

Your Managers have received twenty-seven annual subscriptions; and their thanks are also due to several friends of the Society, who have made donations, to the amount of seven dollars and twenty-five cents.

Six dollars eighty-seven and a half cents, the proceeds of the sale of books, have also been received.

These several sums, added to a balance in bank, from the eleventh year, of twenty-nine dollars thirty-seven and a half cents, make an aggregate of seventy dollars fifty cents.

Your Managers have remitted to the Parent Society, a donation of forty dollars, and purchased books to the amount of twenty dollars.

Consequently they have now in Bank, a balance of ten dollars fifty cents.

They have also notified, the Young Men's Bible Society of Baltimore, of a donation made them of twenty Bibles, and forty Testaments, for the purpose of aiding their laudable undertaking of supplying the destitute throughout the state, with the word of life.

They have also made a donation of twelve Testaments to a Sabbath School on West River.

Your Managers have in the past year, given away six Bibles, and four Testaments, to persons in their own vicinity, and they have sold three Bibles, and seven Testaments, during the same period.

Beside the donations made to the Young Men's Bible Society, and the Sabbath School, the above statement shows, that nine Bibles and eleven Testaments, have been distributed in the course of the past year.

Those few volumes, though in the estimation of some persons *may be* of little value, it is hoped by your Managers will redound greatly to the spiritual advantage of the individuals who have received them.

OFFICERS.

Mrs. Nicholson, Pres *Mrs. Ray, Cor. Sec.*
Mrs. Smith, Treas. *Miss Stewart, Rec. Sec.*

MANAGERS.

Mrs. Ridout, *Miss Brice,*
Mrs. Pinkney, *Miss Randall,*
Mrs. Duckett, *Miss Selby,*
Mrs. E. Nicholson,

From the Boston Statesman.

MR. MAXCY'S DISCOURSE.

We have read Mr. Maxcy's Discourse before the Rhode Island Phi Beta Kappa Society with much gratification, and can find nothing in it which in any way justifies the attacks made upon it by some of the Providence editors. It is a sound statesman-like production, alike creditable to the talents and judgment of its author.

The following [illegible] from a communication written [illegible] after its delivery, by one who heard it, and published in the Providence Republican, we copy as presenting a correct outline of the discourse, and a just view of its style, and sentiments.

Mr. Maxcy's exordium was singularly apt and beautiful. It embraced a modest and touching allusion to his accomplished brother, who for several years was the presiding officer of Brown University, and who still lives in [illegible] association with genius, eloquence and learning—following out the suggestions of President Wayland, made on a similar occasion two years ago, that by giving to these annual discourses, the tinge of different professional pursuits, the field for the choice of topics would be enlarged, and a sufficient degree of variety secured, Mr M. selected for his theme, an enquiry into the causes of our national prosperity and glory—connected with this enquiry an examination into the influence of science and literature, in advancing the civilization of our race to its present elevated standard, and in promoting the improvement of their political condition and prospects. In treating his subject, Mr. M. was perhaps somewhat discursive. He travelled over an extensive field of enquiry, embracing much that was valuable in fact and solid in reasoning. From the practical evils in the administration of the British Government, he deduced lessons of caution, for the guidance of our own. He explained what is deemed to be the true principles of legislation, and examined, in the spirit of a philosophical statesman, the theory of our National Constitution. In closing his Discourse, he indulged in an eloquent exhortation to the Society, to prefer the Union of the States to any subordinate interest, and to cling to it as the parent and protector of our multiplied national blessings.

Mr. M's. style was well suited to his topics. —It was pure, unaffected, forcible, animated and by turns eloquent. It was the simple, unadorned drapery of truth—without spangle, furbelow or flounce. It put forth none of the gorgeous dies of the Occident, to captivate the vision—but, what is far better, it enabled all to see the objects which he represented, in the transparent light of noon-day.

From the (Phil.) Am. Sentinel.

Some days ago, we received the published address of VIRGIL MAXCY, Esq. delivered last month before the Phi Beta Kappa Society of the Brown University; and have had not only no reason to be displeased with such parts of its contents as we have read, but every reason to be perfectly satisfied with the general spirit of the remarks and the soundness of the conclusions made—although a few of them are not perfectly in coincidence with some of the prevailing tenets of political economy. Yet does not that prove them to be inaccurate, nor the dissemination of them improper.

We subjoin an extract from the former part of the discourse as a tolerable specimen of its style and tenor.

"By means of machinery, the people of London are supplied daily with twenty nine million gallons of water, at an expense of about *one penny for a hundred gallons.* To furnish this quantity by hand, without the aid of machinery, would require the labour of eight hundred thousand able bodied men—more than four times as many as London contains—at an expense equal to the whole revenue of the United Kingdom.

Before the inventions of Sir Richard Arkwright, fifty thousand people only were employed in manufacturing about two million pounds of cotton. When those inventions were introduced, the apprehension was entertained that it would take employment from the labouring class. Instead of that being the case, however, the cotton manufacture in England now gives employment, directly or indirectly, to more than two millions of people, requires an importation of three hundred million pounds of cotton, and creates for export, after deducting its home consumption, a value of eighty millions of dollars. It was calculated, says Lord Brougham, that the spinning machinery of Lancashire county alone produced, in 1825, as much yarn as would have required 21,320,000 persons to produce with the distaff and spindle; a number almost equal to the whole population of Great Britain. The man is now living who first introduced into the United States the machinery for spinning cotton, one hundred million pounds of which are now annually manufactured in the United States a greater quantity than was manufactured in Great Britain seventeen years ago. The town of Lowell, in Massachusetts, in which not a pound was manufactured in 1823, now requires fourteen million pounds of cotton per annum, a much larger quantity than the whole manufacture of the United Kingdom fifty years ago.

Herodotus tells us, that the great pyramid of Egypt cost the labour of a hundred thousand men for twenty years, in its construction alone; without counting those who prepared and collected the materials. It has been calculated says Lord Brougham, that the steam engines of England, worked by thirty-six thousand men, would raise the same quantity of stone from the quarry, and elevate them to the same height as the great pyramid in the short time of eighteen hou[illegible]

It is computed that the productive power of Great Britain and the United States, with the aid of machinery, is equal to that of the whole human race without it.

Such are the triumphs of science and art. Such the contest between the poor, naked, wandering savage, 'trembling before the elements, which in terror he adores, depending on his solitary, unaided exertion for food, for arms, for raiment, and shelter; and the civilized man, strong in science and the resources of society.' Armed with these, he fells the forest, subdues the teeming earth, rears the comfortable dwelling or gorgeous palace, sends roads through the hitherto impenetrable glen and over the precipitous mountain, clears our rivers for navigation, or cuts new channels for their waters, goes abroad on the ocean, and guiding his course by the shifting winds, mixes the whitening sail of his enterprise with the clouds of every clime; or subjecting to his control a power that defies both wind and tide, presses directly to its object, with a rapidity hitherto unknown; or transferring the tremendous energies of steam to the land, he flies through space with a velocity which seems to annihilate both time and distance. Aided by science, he rises up into the heavens, measures the magnitude of the glorious sun, traces the laws of his planets wheeling in splendor round him, attended by their shining trains of obedient satellites; pursues with more than imagination's speed the blazing comet into the fields of boundless space, or turning back to the rolling globe, to which he belongs, plunges into its hidden recesses, lays open its mineral wealth, draws forth the glittering silver and gold, and the still more precious iron and coal; or merging thence, he arms himself with the power of the elements, makes fire and air and earth and water his ministering servants, and standing as it were on the confines of nature, seems, as by a magic talisman, to give energy and life to the brute elements of matter."

From the (Balt.) American.

The Report of the Maryland State Colonization Society, which we give at large in this morning's *American,** will be read generally with great interest. To the citizens of Maryland in particular it is a document of importance. Their personal, social and political relations are vitally concerned in the plans of the Society and will be most essentially affected by the results. A comprehensive State scheme is in progress for bringing the combined influences of State patronage and individual philanthropy and zeal to bear upon one object—that of preparing the moral and physical means for the ultimate extirpation of slavery from the State of Maryland. This is, as will be perceived, to be done under the direction and with the counsel and aid of the State, and at the time and under the circumstances such as the State shall find prudent or convenient to adopt. It is, in all its bearings, a Maryland enterprise, acknowledges no obligation to any power or authority but that of Maryland, and, however it may be similar in objects and principles to other plans adopted by other Societies, benevolent and enterprising though they are admitted to be, it is entirely independent of any connexion with them, except in community of feeling and objects. To the people of the State, therefore, it is of peculiar interest, and to those out of the State who desire to aid in the cause of Colonization yet fear to trench upon constitutional privileges, it affords the most unexceptionable opportunity of bestowing their labours, where no possible objection can be made either as to the lawfulness of the means, the benevolence of the end, or the prospects of speedy benefit.

The design to combine with the new settlement at Cape Palmas, the principle of Temperance,—prohibiting, from the commencement, the use of ardent spirits,—is commendable. A fair experiment will be tried, of the mere profit of abstinence from spirituous liquors, in advancing the wealth and promoting the physical comforts of a new community.

The account given in the Report of Cape Palmas,—the spot chosen for the Maryland Colony,—its agricultural and commercial facilities, its climate, soil and natural advantages, affords the cheering prospect of a flourishing settlement, capable in a short time of maintaining a numerous moral, industrious and healthy population. We recommend it to the particular attention of those who are deterred from advocating the Colonization of Africa, by the dread of those evils of climate which have been so fatal on other portions of the coast. The experience of Liberia has done much towards refuting this notion, and assurances are given that Cape Palmas presents no obstacles of the kind.

From the Somerset (Penn.) Whig, Oct. 15.

We stop the press to record one amongst the greatest *calamities* that has ever occurred by FIRE, in any village of the same size.

This morning about half past 2 o'clock, the cry of FIRE was heard by the citizens of this town. It was discovered in the house owned by J. F. Cox, Esq. and occupied by several families, and by several mechanics as shops. In a few moments it spread into an awful conflagration, second only to that which laid Cumberland in ruins a few months ago. With inconceivable rapidity it spread both east and west, and notwithstanding the most energetic exertions were made by the citizens to subdue it, its progress was not sensibly arrested until every house between the street which crosses Main-street at Judge Kurtz's and Main Cross-street, were entirely consumed. About day light Captain Webster's Hotel on one side of Main-street and the house of J. Snyder, Esq. on the other, were enveloped in flames.

All chance of saving the remainder of the town was then seen to be desperate. But the citizens made one powerful effort of united strength and concentrated action, and altho' they were without fire hooks or ladders, the white frame house on the north-west corner of the square was razed to the ground, in a time unaccountably short.

The engine was then brought to play upon the house of F. Gebhart, and all the appliances that could be beneficial were used upon it, as well as upon the house of Ross & Parker. Finally, those houses were saved and the progress of the flames arrested by the most vigorous exertions that were perhaps ever made in a case of the kind. It was stopped in the west without much trouble, owing to a steady breeze from that quarter.

We have no means of ascertaining the loss —it must be immense. Upwards of THIRTY FAMILIES are turned *homeless* into the streets. The part of the town which is now in ashes, was the most business doing and populous, as well as most valuable—stores, offices, shops, taverns—all have been consumed. Many of the store goods of Messrs. Neff & Stall, Mr. Michaels, and Mr. Snyder, have been saved. Some private families have *lost* their *all*. Some have saved much of their furniture. We would suppose the whole loss not less than ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

NEW JERSEY.
UNPRECEDENTED DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.

The recent election in this state has resulted in a triumph of correct democratic principles, which has not a parallel in the history of our country. The people appear to have risen *en masse*, and as if by acclamation, put their final and decisive VETO upon the misrule and intolerance of that party which, by intrigue and deception, succeeded in appropriating the last Legislature and its prerogatives to the vilest purposes. With the exception of federal Cape May, there is not a county in our state in which the spirit of democracy has not utterly overthrown or shaken to its base the dominancy of an opposition which knew no lenity, no justice, no generosity. Instead of approbating by a continuance of confidence and renewal of power, the party which last year ruled with a rod of iron, the people of New Jersey have come out in their strength and majesty, and with a majority of near *five thousand*, reduced the vote of that party in joint meeting to the pitiful number of *eight!* Even in old Essex, the main pillar of the opposition in our state, and where they have uniformly claimed a clear majority of 1,500, they have failed to elect their most prominent candidate, and have succeeded in securing their Assembly ticket by a bare majority of about one hundred and fifty! Last year the average majority for the opposition ticket in this county was 1545.

The state of parties in the last Legislature stood:

	Administration.	Opposition.
Council,	6	8
Assembly,	17—23	33—41

Opposition majority on joint ballot, 18.

The following table exhibits the state of parties in the legislature elect:

	Democratic.		*National.*	
	C.	A.	C.	A.
Bergen,	1	3	0	0
Essex,	0	0	0	5
Sussex,	1	3	0	0
Morris,	1	4	0	0
Warren,	1	3	0	0
Middlesex,	1	3	0	1
Somerset,	1	3	0	0
Hunterdon,	1	5	0	0
Burlington,	1	5	0	0
Monmouth,	1	4	0	0
Gloucester,	1	4	0	0
Salem,	1	3	0	0
Cumberland,	1	3	0	0
Cape May,	0	0	1	1
	12	43	1	7

Democratic majority in joint meeting, *forty-seven!* "National Republicanism," says its organ the Trenton Union, "is clad in the garments of death. It lies a sheer hulk, over which none sheds a tear, and which no one offers the rights of sepulture." *Anima in pace quiescant si hebebant.—Eagle.*

The following good news from Ohio is more than ever welcome. It comes to cheer a patriot, in conflict with the powers of corruption—an arrogant Aristocracy, seeking to poison the fountains of republican purity, and to infect and destroy the principles of free government.—*Globe.*

POST OFFICE, MARIETTA, (O.) Oct. 10, 1833.

Dear Sir:—I am convinced that it will be pleasing intelligence to you to learn, that after several years' hard struggle, this county stands forth, at least, redeemed from the influence of a desperate aristocracy. The Jackson Democratic Ticket has prevailed this election in this county. Silas Cook, a real Jefferson democrat, and Jackson to the core, is elected representative to the General Assembly of Ohio. Isaac Humphrey's majority in this county for Senator, is 346. He was one of the Jackson Electors for President and Vice-President, last fall. This triumph of Democracy, is a matter of great rejoicing with us—but we preserve great temperance in our exultation. In great haste.

Your friend, &c.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, 13th Oct. 1833.

Dear Sir,—You may desire early intelligence of the result of our State elections. They have gone decidedly for the administration. Our majority in the next Legislature on joint ballot, will not be less than 20 and may be 30. *The second veto of the old War Chief* has had a salutary influence throughout the West. The Bank is down. Public opinion has literally but one side here among old democrats; and every republican among us is warm for a National Convention to nominate a candidate for the Presidency to succeed Gen. Jackson, when the proper time shall arrive. In great haste,

Your friend and co-labourer,
JOHN A. BRYAN,
Chairman Jackson Central Committee
F. P. BLAIR, Esq. Editor of the Globe.

CANFIELD, Trumbull Co., Ohio, October 11, 1833.

Trumbull has shook herself, and elected her whole Democratic Jackson Ticket, by more than 600 majority. Poor Elisha Whittlesey and other Feds, look as if they had lost all hopes of keeping in bondage old Trumbull for the future. A gentleman from Portage county writes me that she has redeemed herself. So we go. In haste,

Respectfully yours,

From the Boston Medical Journal.

CLIMATE OF PENSACOLA.

Medical evidence respecting the climate of different regions, is always valuable to medical men. We have been politely favoured with the following note from a gentleman whose opportunities for observation on the subject of it, have been such as to entitle his statements to great respect, with permission to lay it before our readers.

United States Naval Hospital, near Pensacola, 20th May, 1833.

DEAR SIR,—I have received your note of the 18th inst., in which you refer to me the question of a gentleman resident at the north, respecting the prevailing diseases of this place, and request my opinion as to the climate and general health of Pensacola.

It may be proper to state that I have resided at or near Pensacola, with the exception of a few short intervals, since 1826, during which time the constant practice of my profession has directed continued observation to the subject in question.

From my experience I can say, most unequivocally, there are no prevailing diseases here. There is no disease which returns with any thing like certainity at any season of the year. Intermittents are rarely seen here—autumnal fevers, scarcely ever. The inflammatory diseases of the chest, of such universal prevalence in the northern climates, seldom appear, except under some aggravated exposure.

It would be disingenuous on this occasion not to mention that Pensacola has been sometimes visited with sickness. The Yellow Fever 1822 carried off many victims; and in 1827, between 30 and 40 deaths occurred within three months. In the former instance there was great laxity of police; and probably the city authorities, in the second, felt themselves too secure in the fine air of the place. In fact, their attention is so rarely directed to the subject of disease, that sanatory measures constitute a very small proportion of their duties.

The great epidemics which swept [illegible] our country, from the northern to the southern extremity, either grant us an exemption or visit us lightly. The cholera, though irregular and capricious in its course, has not yet appeared at Pensacola.

The climate is mild and soft in an eminent degree; and I have never known an invalid of any description to seek its genial influences without benefit.

I have thus endeavoured to state my opinion most candidly on the subjects presented by you, and I take pleasure in adding that in my own person I exhibit a remarkable example in proof of my statements.

I am, dear Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ISAAC HULSE, M D.
Surgeon U. S. Naval Hospital, Pensacola.
To Hanson Kelly, Esq.

The money paid to the captors of the Negroes from the Slave Vessels, within the last seven years, has amounted to $1,370,000.

CORN PLASTER.

The following receipt was given me by the Earl of ——, on purpose for this book; and I set my man to try it on several unfortunate

ve given him their blessings for the
e has made:
urial plaster } 2 drachms of
ylon do. with resin } each.
ylon do.
r of lead 20 grains.
mixed together and spread on leather.
y a piece of this plaster for three or
ys. Then soak the foot, and rub the
ith a piece of pumice stone. Again re-
e plaster; and the corn will soon dis-
N. B. The corn never to be cu—
Col. Hawker's directions to young
men.

stated that a large emigration of Ja-
planters, will take place to the United

steamboat Marco Bozzarus sailed from
rt last Monday for Buenos Ayres, un-
command of Captain Richard Sutton,
y a ship master out of the New Eng-
orts, and latterly a merchant at Buenos
where the idea by him was first con-
of navigating the Rio de la Plata by
and for which purpose he has obtained
sive grant for ten years from the go-
nt. He intends plying between the
Montevideo and Buenos Ayres every
evening, a distance of 110 miles—the
0—thus performing in a night that
has occupied three days. Success at
s enterprize.—*N. Y. Star.*

TICIAL—NAVY DEPARTMENT.
of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy,
received Oct. 19.

United States ship Delaware,
At Sea—Sept. the —, 1833.
deg. 52' north, long. 11 deg. 2' west
By the American Ship ——— bound
I have the honour to inform you
e are thus far on our way to Cherbourg
ell.
winds since we left New York have
ght and baffling with the exception of
days that we were favoured with a fresh
from the west, and one day that it
ery hard from that quarter——during
the ship behaved well—sustaining the
putation she had already won for noble
ies.
ce we have been at sea, the officers and
have enjoyed excellent health, with the
ion of a distressing catarrh, which has
rough the ship, but which now seems
about to take its departure.
in hopes, should the wind we now have
ue, to be able to land Mr. Livingston
Thursday the 12th.
ave the honour to be, with great respect,
obedient servant,
gned) HENRY E. BALLARD.

ote.—From other sources, it is presum
is letter was delivered by Capt. Bal-
about the 8th of September,
gned) LEVI WOODBURY.

Chesnut tree was recently cut down in
pool, Ohio, from which 50 rails, and
0 eighteen-inch shingles were obtained,
g wood enough for 100 bushels of coal.

UR.—From the opening of the navigation
31st. September, inclusive the amount
our received in Philadelphia, by the way
e Schuylkil Canal, has been 105,401
ls.

NCE, Oct. 12.—The thermometer at 8 o'
this morning, stood at 31; ice had form-
before day light of the thickness of a
ar.

wo or three cargoes of Florida Oranges
recently arrived here from St. John's
r, and we have no doubt they will find a
y market. One cargo has already been
to the market, and will of course have
pening for the ready disposal of others.
N. Y. Gaz.

FOREIGN.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.
TEN DAYS LATER FROM SPAIN.
LATER FROM PORTUGAL.

We are indebted to Captain Skiddy, of the
Post Captain, for Madrid papers to Au-
31st, inclusive, being ten days later than
previous advices from that capital,—and
verbal) intelligence from Malaga to Sep-
ber 12th.

The health of the King continued without
erial change. His disease is the gout.
are inclined to believe the accounts of
illness have been much exaggerated.

We regret to announce that the Cholera
made its appearance in Spain with great
ignity, —particularly in the towns of Se
e and Grenada. The intelligence of its
ing broken out in these places reached
laga about September 8th. Much a
ted at the latter place on account
roach, as it was known to be within
ues of that city. It appears to have first
ken out in the town of Huelva, near the
antic coast. The event is thus noticed in
Madrid Gazette:—

MADRID, Aug. 30.—By a despatch from the
ptain General, of Endalusia, to the Secre-
y of War, dated 24th inst. it appears that
the towns in the Province were at that
e in the enjoyment of excellent health,
the exception of Huelva. The physici-
of Huelva declare that the disease is the
olera Morbus; but state that it was very
ld in the case of persons free from vices
accustomed to regular living. An indi-
dual of this description who was attacked
the 21st, was out of danger on the evening
the following day.—On that evening there
re eight new cases; and from the com-
ncement of the disease to that date, there
d been 32 cases, 12 of which terminated
tally.

[It will be observed that the verbal ac-
unts of the ravages of the disease in Seville
and Grenada are several days later than the
above.]

On receiving intelligence of the breaking out of the Cholera at Huelva, the government of Madrid issued an order, dated Aug. 28th, directing a military cordon to be drawn around the infected village, at a distance of ten leagues, as soon as possible, and prohibiting the departure of any vessel from that port, or from Rio Tinto. It further enjoined, that in case the disease should extend to the city of Seville, the Captain General and central or provincial authorities should withdraw from it, and also the provincial Junta of Health; but that the municipal authorities and local Junta of Health should remain. Subscriptions were directed to be opened for the relief of the sufferers. The Government of Madrid know little of the Cholera if they imagine it can be restrained by military cordons or embargoes upon commerce. They might as well undertake to prevent the circulation of the atmosphere, or the transmission of light, by the same instrumentality.

Burgos, Aug. 28.—On the evening of the 9th instant, a marine monster was driven ashore about half a league from Laredo, which resembled a hog, with its tail and feet in the shape of wings. It was four yards long, very large, and without fins, and its back was like the bottom of a boat. It weighed 875 lbs, and being cut to pieces was sold for oil at 1 40 reals.

In the neighbourhood of Remosa, a great number of rabid wolves have made their appearance, and have bitten several persons and animals. A Young man in the village of Cerbatos has died by hydrophobia in consequence, and also a great many cattle.

PORTUGAL.

The dates from Oporto and Lisbon are no later than before received. From the army of Don Miguel they are several days later. We make the following translations.

From the Cronica de Oporto, published at Coimbra, August 23d and 25th.

The corps of cavalry, which arrived here yesterday, left this morning at day light to join the army of operations which is marching upon Lisbon. Several pieces of artillery have also been sent forward, as well as other implements of war.

The Archbishop of Evora has addressed a pastoral letter to the faithful within his jurisdiction, exhorting them to take up arms in defence of their King, Don Miguel, and against Don Pedro and his hordes of foreign adventurers, who are alike the enemies of Portuguese independence and Portuguese religion.

The Bishop of Guarda has likewise, and with equal energy, addressed pastoral exhortations to the people of his charge, in defence of the country, the throne and religion.

They write from Tomar.—"We arrived here yesterday, and at two o'clock in the morning, we leave for Sintarem, or to cross the Tagus at Barcuinha. The chief of a rebel guerilla from Santarem, and seven soldiers, have been killed by the volunteers of this village. I think our brigade will to-night arrive opposite Santarem [Santarem is 38 miles N. N. E. of Lisbon.] General Lemos, and other troops, departed yesterday for that destination. We have here a battalion of faithful *Azorians* who have done excellent service. United with the volunteers of this village, they have routed the rebel guerillas.

Leira, Aug. 19.—His majesty Don Miguel passed the night of the 17th at Soure, and on the 18th set forward for this city, at 11 o'clock he halted in a grove near the road, and remained there during the heat of the day, at 5 P. M. he continued his journey, and two hours afterwards arrived in this town, where he was received amid the acclamations of the inhabitants, of the troops, and of people from the adjacent country, who had assembled from several leagues around to see his Majesty.—At night there was a general illumination.

Yelves, Aug. 25.—The cholera continues in this place with increased violence; for although the number of new cases is not augmented, there have been some in which the symptoms have been more malignant than before, and the victims have died in a few hours after being attacked. In the city and hospitals there are 53 patients in a state of convalescence.

General Count Jaequelin, Governor of this province, continues his march along the southern bank of the Tagus.

The main army of operations moves regularly forward, and it is certain that its advanced guard is at Mafra (Mafra is five miles northwest of Lisbon.) The number of troops in all the armies which are marching upon Lisbon on the north and south of the Tagus, is believed to exceed 20,000 men. In Alentejo and Algarves the greatest tranquility prevails, and the spirit of the people is excellent in favour of Don Miguel.

(We consider it certain that there had been no attack upon Lisbon, and no important engagement of any kind between the two armies, prior to the 4th or 5th of September, as in that case the news would unquestionably have reached Malaga before the 12th, when the Post Captain sailed.)

Miguelite Account of the Action of the 18th near Oporto.

Almeida, Aug. 23.—Letters of the 20th from Lamego confirm the news of the late action which took place near Oporto on the 18th. The engagement was very bloody at the entrenchments, south of the Douro, where the Count de Almer and his troops gave proofs of the greatest intrepidity, driving the rebels at the point of the bayonet from the redoubts of which they had taken possession. Brigadier Pantalaon retired without waiting for the enemy, or for Brigadier Cardoso, who was coming to his support.

Count de Almer exerted himself with the greatest promptness to counteract the bad effects of that retreat, and proceeded with such celerity, notwithstanding the bridge of boats which was at Gramido had been removed to Aruelas, he arrived on the night of the same day to take the command of the troops who had retreated, and made them return towards the Douro. The coolness and bravery of this General, and the promptitude, skill and firmness with which he re-established order at the north of the Douro, have gained him the affection and confidence of his soldiers.

The enemy did not make any further movement after this action. The third division, which, as is believed in this city, will form a corps de reserve, consists of 6,000 good troops, who manifest great enthusiasm. Some of its companies have already joined the army of operations.

METEREOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

August	winds.
1. Clear, cool, air, warm sun, moderate breeze,	nw—nnw
2. Clear, warm, light breeze,	nw—se
3. Clear, warm, light breeze,	nw—sw—w
4. Clear, P. M. cloudy, light breeze,	sw—s
5. Clear, warm, light breeze,	sw—se
6. Clear, P. M. cloudy, little rain, light breeze,	nnw—n
7. Clear, P. M. cloudy, warm, light breeze,	n—ne
8. Clear, warm, light breeze,	n—se
9. Flying clouds, moderate breeze,	n—ne
10. Clear, cool morning and evening, light breeze,	ne
11. Cloudy, cool, light breeze,	e—se
12. Cloudy, pleasant, little rain, light breeze,	s—se
13. Clear, cool morning, fresh breeze,	nw
14. Clear, warm, fresh breeze,	nw
15. Clear, P. M. cloudy, sprinkle rain in evening,	se—nw
16. Clear. P. M. heavy thunder gust with heavy rain, fresh breeze,	nw—n—ne
17. Clear, cool, fresh breeze.	nw
18. Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze,	nw
19. Clear, pleasant, light breeze,	n—ne—se
20. Clear, pleasant, light breeze,	n—se
21. Cloudy, pleasant, moderate breeze,	n-ne
22. Cloudy, cool, light breeze,	ne
23. Cloudy, cool, sprinkle rain, fresh breeze,	ne
24. Clear, pleasant, moderate breeze,	ne
25. Clear, warm, light breeze.	nw—se
26. Clear, cool morning, light breeze,	se—s
27. Clear, warm, light breeze,	se
28. Clear, warm, light breeze,	n
29. Clear, cold morning, fresh breeze,	nnw
30. Clear, nearly cold enough for frost, fresh breeze,	se
31. Clear, pleasant, moderate breeze,	se

Sept.	Winds.
1 Flying clouds, fresh breeze,	nw—n—ne
2 Clear, warm, moderate breeze,	n—ne
3 Clear, P. M. cloudy, sprinkle of rain with thunder,	nw
4 Clear, pleasant, light breeze,	n—ne-se
5 Clear part of the day, moderate breeze,	se
6 Clear, very warm, moderate breeze,	nw—se
7 Cloudy, cool, light breeze, rain all night,	e
8 Cloudy, cool, moderate breeze,	ne—e
9 Flying clouds, cool, moderate breeze,	w—sw
10 Clear, warm light breeze,	sw
11 Clear, pleasant, light breeze,	nw—e
12 Clear part of the day, little thunder with some rain,	n—ne—nw
13 Clear, P. M. cloudy, cool, moderate breeze,	n—ne
14 Cloudy, cool, moderate breeze,	nw—se
15 Clear, pleasant, light breeze,	n—s
16 Clear, P. M. little rain, fresh breeze,	se
17 Clear, warm, moderate breeze,	se
18 Cloudy, warm, light breeze,	ne—se
19 Clear, P. M. cloudy, sprinkle rain, light breeze,	nw—se
20 Clear, very warm, light breeze,	w sw nw
21 Rain, showery all the forenoon, cool, moderate breeze,	n—ne
22 Clear, warm, light breeze,	n—ne
23 Clear, pleasant, light breeze,	e—n
24 Clear, cool, moderate breeze,	nne-nw-w
25 Clear, cold morning, light breeze,	n
26 Clear, warm, light breeze,	nw-w-se
27 Clear, warm, light breeze,	nw—s
28 Clear, pleasant, fresh breeze,	se
29 Clear, warm, fresh breeze,	ssw—se
30 Cloudy, pleasant, light breeze,	n-ne-e

HYMENEAL.

Married in this city, on Thursday morning last, by the Rev. Mr. Gere, Mr. WILLIAM KIRBY of Annapolis, to Miss ANN MALONEE, of Anne-Arundel county.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of the state of Maryland, bearing date the tenth instant, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 5th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, that farm near the head of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, which belonged to the late Henry Evans, and adjoining the farms of Joseph Evans, Joseph Hopkins, and Capt. Gantt; this farm is composed of parts of two tracts of land, the one called "White Hall," and the other "What You Will," and contains about

251 ACRES.

This land is sold clear of the dower of Catherine Evans, the widow of the late Henry Evans.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE: one third of the purchase money to be paid on or before the final ratification of the sale; one third thereof twelve months after the sale; and the remaining one third, eighteen months after the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with security, to be approved of by the Trustee, for the payment of the instalments, with interest from the day of sale.

On payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, and not before, the Trustee is authorized to convey the land, clear of all claim of the parties and of the widow's dower, as above mentioned.

CHARLES R. STEWART, Trustee.
Oct. 24—ts.

WILLIAM BRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAS just received a large and well selected assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

very superior in quality, and variety in colour, all of which he takes pleasure in offering to his friends and the public, on very accommodating terms.

He has taken the shop one door below where he formerly kept, and nearly opposite Messrs. Swann & Iglehart's Hotel, where he is always prepared to make up work at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style.

He has also a fine assortment of STOCKS of every kind, which he will sell very low.
Oct. 24.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 18, 1833.

IN pursuance of a Resolution of the General Assembly, passed at December session, 1830, notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals, with accompanying samples, will be received at this office, until the last Monday in December next, for furnishing the stationary &c. mentioned in the annexed list, for the use of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government of this state, for the year 1834.

THO: CULBRETH, Clerk
of the Council.

LIST OF ARTICLES WANTED.

80 Reams Quarto Post—different qualities,
3 Reams Foolscap—different qualities,
2 Reams Demy—different qualities,
5 do. Cartridge do. do.
5000 Quills, do. do.
10 Gallons Ink, in bottles,
10 lbs. Red Sealing Wax,
10 lbs. Red Wafers,
2 Gross Red Tape,
1 Gross Bobbin, half round and half flat,
1 Gross Sail Needles—large size,
1 do. Paper Folders,
1 do. Letter Seals,
20 lbs. Black Sand.
Oct. 24.—3w.

☞ To be published once a week for three successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; the Patriot, Chronicle and Gazette, Baltimore; and in the Examiner and Herald, Frederick.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription, at Bel-Air, Harford county, Maryland,

A HUMOROUS PUBLICATION,

TO BE ENTITLED

THE MIRROR OF MIRTH.

"Mirth that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter holding both its sides."

THE subscriber, fully aware himself, that innocent mirth tends more to blunt the arrows of adversity, and promote health and happiness among mankind, than almost any other means which can be used, is induced to try the experiment of starting a publication which will bear the above title. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to state, that he will expect, before he commences the publication, the names of a sufficient number of persons to pay all the expenses which will be incurred; and when he assures his friends that his calculations on the score of expense are not very extravagant, he hopes the public may be the more inclined to favour the contemplated publication.

The pages of the MIRROR OF MIRTH will be perfectly free from all party spirit, whether in religion or politics. And while the most scrupulously devout will find nothing to condemn, those who make no *profession* of religion will find in every line something to please, to amuse, and delight.

The publication will contain witty Anecdotes, pithy Epigrams, Bon Mots, Enigmas, Conundrums, Epitaphs, Choice Sentiments from the best writers of the age; and a collection of the best Maxims, on various subjects, which are to be found in the most approved writers. The Editor of the MIRROR OF MIRTH will strive to make it worthy of the support of the community in all parts of this State, and indeed of the country.

TERMS.

The MIRROR OF MIRTH, will be printed on a royal sheet of beautiful paper, and good type, and will contain 8 octavo pages weekly, at the very low price of $1 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first No.; $1 25 if paid at the end of six months; and $1 50 if payment be deferred until the end of the year. Fifty two numbers will comprise a year, or one volume of 416 pages.

*** Should a sufficient degree of encouragement be given, the MIRROR will be embellished, occasionally, with humorous engravings.

*** Gentlemen procuring five responsible subscribers will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis. Those who procure ten or more subscribers, and forward the money, will receive an extra copy and ten per cent. on all money which they collect.

*** If a sufficient number of names shall be obtained to justify the expense, the publication will be commenced as soon after the first of January as practicable; of which due notice will be given.

*** Persons holding subscription papers will please return the same previous to the first day of January, 1834.

☞ *As there is no work of the kind printed in Maryland, and as the price will suit the convenience of almost every one, the subscriber confidently calculates on a large number of patrons.*

LYNDE ELLIOTT.

Oct. 24.

*** Our Editoral brethren who copy the above, will confer a favour on the publisher, and thereby entitle themselves to the publication without sending their papers. Please mark the advertisement when you insert.

CASH IN MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a number of Slaves of both sexes, for which he will pay in Cash a higher price than any other purchaser in the market. Persons having them to dispose of will communicate with him at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Annapolis Oct. 24—tf.

MARYLAND
STATE LOTTERY.

CLASS NO. 21, for 1833.
Approved by Wm. R. Stuart, Edward Hughes and J. S. Williams, Commissioners.
To be drawn at Baltimore,
On SATURDAY, the 26th of October, 1833.
AT FOUR O'CLOCK, P. M.

Sixty-six Number Lottery, Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$15,000
1	prize of	5,000
1	prize of	4,600
1	prize of	3,200
5	prizes of	1,000
5	prizes of	500
20	prizes of	200
30	prizes of	150
56	prizes of	100
56	prizes of	50
56	prizes of	40
56	prizes of	30
112	prizes of	20
2240	prizes of	8
15400	prizes of	4

18,040 *prizes, amounting to* $137,280

Tickets $4—*Halves* $2 00—*Quarters* $1 00.

Tickets and shares for sale at
DUBOIS'
LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(OPPOSITE THE POST OFFICE.)
Oct. 24

GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just returned from New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, where he has supplied himself, direct from the importer, with a LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS

In his assortment there is to be found all colours and quality. He invites his friends and the public, to whom he feels himself under many obligations, to call and examine for themselves, as to price and quality.

ALSO:

An assortment of GLOVES, STOCKS, SUSPENDERS and SILK HOSE, &c. &c.
Oct. 17. tf.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. ANN HOFFMAN, begs leave, respectfully, to notify her former friends and the public, that she has been at considerable expense in repairing and making more comfortable her Establishment, for the reception and accommodation of Members of the General Assembly, and others whose business calls them to Annapolis, and assures those who may patronize her that the same attention shall be paid to their comfort and convenience which has heretofore regulated her conduct. It is scarcely necessary to state, that her house is in the immediate vicinity of the State House, and the Public Offices, which renders it the more convenient to those having business with either.

She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage—and has taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of this notice to her Old Friends.

October 17.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Commissioners of Primary Schools for Anne Arundel county, will be held at the Court House in this city on Tuesday the 29th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN IRODOUT, Sec'y.

Oct. 10—tm.

WANTED,

A LAD, 16 or 17 years of age, who writes a fair hand, well versed in Arithmetic, of good morals and respectable connexions, as an Apprentice to the Mercantile business in a Country Store, where an extensive business has been done for a number of years. For further information application can be made to the Editor, or Thomas G. Waters, Esq. Annapolis, by letter in the hand writing of the applicant.
Oct. 17.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock M. at the court house door, in the city of Annapolis, all that tract or parcel of land, lying and being in A. Arundel county, called

ANDERSON'S DISTANT WALKS,

containing One Hundred and Thirty-two acres of Land, more or less. This land is at present in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Nicholson, and is supposed to be in a good state of improvement. Persons desirous of purchasing are requested to visit the premises before the day of sale. The terms of sale are cash, to be paid on the day of sale.

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER,

Oct. 10—ts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the United States Gazette.

DEATH OF THE RED BIRD.*

By a Lady of the Green Mountains.

O! where is the mighty one—say, where is he?
The Chief of the fearless, the Chief of the free,
The pride of the chosen and boast of the strong,
The grace of the banquet, the dance and the song;
The war cry has sounded, he heeds not the strain;
The bravest are armed, but he's not in the train;
So fierce in the battle, so fleet in the chase,
O! where does he sleep in his dark resting place?

The red deer are bounding thro' green wood and glade,
But he comes not with spoils from the deep forest shade;
His bow lies unstrung and his saddle unprest,
His light bark is moor'd and the oar is at rest;
His lodge is no more—'round the place where it stood,
The white man is ranging the paths that he trod;
The foe and the faithless his footsteps may trace,
But he'll come not again from his dark resting place.

O! sleep on thou fallen one—proud is the tread
Of the haughty usurper above thy last bed—
But thy Warshout is silent, thy death song is o'er,
And the wrongs of thy nation shall cause thee no more.
Sleep on noble warrior—deep, deep be thy rest,
No dreams of fell vengeance shall burn in thy breast;
For in last of thy kindred, the last of thy race,
Shall soon find a home in thy dark dwelling place.

* A distinguished Winnebago chief, who died in prison at Prairie Du Chein, February 7, 1828.

From the Farmer's Assistant.

CIDER.

To make the best cider, there are several requisites. The apples should be of one sort, and of the best kind. They should be perfectly sound, ripe, and clean. Those which are shook from the trees by a gentle shaking are best: and all knotty, wormy, and rotten ones should be rejected. Such as are not of this prime rate may be made into common cider.

The apples thus selected should be spread on a floor raised from the ground, with a cover over it, and the sides enclosed. Here they are to lie for the purpose of sweating, they should be about four or five days, when the weather is dry and warm; but longer when wet and cool: and let them not be, by exposure to the sun, the rotten ones thrown away, and ground immediately in a clean mill.

When the cheese is made, it should stand about twelve or fourteen hours, before the press is put upon it: for this delay in pressing will greatly improve the cider.

The best plan of making the cheese, is to cut off the butt ends of the straw, and lay it along on the four sides, with the cut ends projecting out about four inches, or inches, beyond the extent intended to be given to the cheese: Then, with a straight smooth board, made for the purpose, about five inches wide, and of sufficient length, you commence forming a side of the lay of pomace, by pressing it up compactly against the board, which is set upright on its edge. When the side is formed, take away the board, and in the same way proceed to form the next, and so on until the four sides are built up. Then commence another layer of straw, as before, and proceed in the same manner to build up the four sides of the next layer of pomace, and thus you proceed on, laying on the straw and pomace alternately, until the cheese is pressed.

In this way, the cheese, by having the straw to lap well in the middle, is less in danger of the edges pressing out, than when the straw is laid in the common way, with the butt ends of the straw all to the outside of each layer of the cheese. We have seen cheeses made in the manner here recommended, large enough to fill a hogshead of twenty-four barrels of cider.

The first and last quarter of a cheese should be put by itself, as it is not so good as the rest. In pouring the cider into the casks, let there be a strainer of coarse cloth in the bottom of the funnel, to keep out the pomace. New casks, or those which have just been emptied of brandy, are the best. If old casks are to be used, it is of the utmost importance to have them perfectly clean. When they are first emptied, they should be well washed and then bunged up tight. For want of this precaution, they often become musty, and then they spoil all the liquor afterwards put into them.

The only successful method of cleansing musty casks, we have ever heard of, is that communicated by *M. Le Normandes*, which he learned of a French peasant, as appears in 'The Annals of Arts and Manufactures,' published in France, and is as follows:

'Make up in quantity what will be equal to about a sixteenth part of what the cask to be cleansed will hold, of the following ingredients, viz: about four pounds of common salt, and one of alum, added to a mixture of water with cow dung, fresh dropped from a cow, (no other will answer) put the whole in a pot and heat it almost to boiling, stirring it constantly: pour it thus heated into the cask, and shake it well, turning it round on every side, and continue shaking it every hour or two, taking out the bung while shaking, lest it burst.

'When its contents have become cold, pour them out, and rinse it clean, then pour in some hot water, in which about two pounds more of salt, and one of alum, have been dissolved; shake the cask well on every side, as before, and while the water is yet warm, pour it out; drain the cask, and bung it up tight, till wanted for use.

'This, (says Mr. L.) will not only make the cask perfectly sweet, but will even restore wine to sweetness again, that has been injured by being put in a musty cask.'

When casks have more or less of a sour smell, Mr. *L'Hommedieu* directs to take at the rate of about a pint of unslacked lime for a barrel, put it in, and pour in three or four gallons of hot water, or more for a larger cask; shake it well on every side, giving it some vent, as before mentioned; let it stand till cooled, and then rinse it with cold water. Repeat the operation if the cask does not then smell perfectly sweet. Most probably, a suitable quantity of wood-ashes would more effectually eradicate any sourness in the cask.

After it has been filled with the liquor, the next process is the fermentation, and this is a matter of some nicety.

There are three fermentations, the vinous, the acid, and the putrid. When the first ceases the second begins, and when that ceases the third begins. The first is only necessary for cider, and care must be taken to stop all further fermentation, as soon as this is over. This is known by the liquor ceasing to throw up little bubbles to the top. Then too all the pomace is raised up, and if suffered to remain there, will again sink to the bottom and render the liquor turbid. Let this time then be carefully observed, and let the liquor then be drawn off, not too closely, and put into other clean casks, or bottled, closed tight, and set away in a cool cellar. Let a gallon of French brandy be added to every barrel.

But, to further improve it, let it undergo a further operation, as follows: As you draw off the cider from the first casks, put it into fresh ones, filling each about three quarters full, and set them away in a cool cellar, at which time let them be exposed to the frosts, until one half or even two-thirds of the contents of each cask freeze: give the liquor some vent while freezing; draw off the unfrozen part, bottle it, or put it in clean new casks, and set it away in a cool cellar, and let it remain there for two or three years, and it will then nearly equal the best wines.

If it should require clarifying, let it be done with isinglass, or it may be leached through a tub of powdered charcoal, which will render it very clear, but the tub should be covered close to prevent any evaporation of the spirit. To clarify it with isinglass, pour into each vessel about a pint of the infusion, of about sixty grains of the most transparent of this glue in a little white wine and rain or river water, stirred well together, after being strained through a linen cloth. This vinous substance spreads over the surface of the liquor, and carries all the dregs with it to the bottom.

Cider [illegible] in the spring, for summer use, of the [illegible] is a very good one, particularly when boiled in brass kettles. If any [illegible] proper for cider, it must be as it comes from the press. This is the proper method of treating water cider, or that which is extracted from the pomace after the cheese has been pressed. The pomace is put into casks in the [illegible] with a due proportion of water thrown on it, and in the morning it is mashed into a cheese, and pressed off again: the liquor is then to be boiled till all the scum is risen and then skimmed off, and [illegible] in casks in a cool cellar, [illegible] cider. It ferments [illegible] pleasant drink [illegible] or otherwise [illegible] a good method of [illegible] casks, with- [illegible] apply under [illegible] spring water: [illegible] the four sides are built up. [illegible] another layer of straw, as before, [illegible] of the water is used to build up the four sides of the next layer of pomace, and thus you proceed on [illegible] cheese is pressed.

To colour cider, take a quarter of a pound of sugar, burnt black, and dissolved in half a pint of hot water, for a hogshead; add a quarter of an ounce of alum, to set the colour.

Cider brandy mixed with an equal quantity of honey, or clarified sugar, is much recommended by some for improving common cider; so that, when refined, it may be made as strong and as pleasant as the most of wines.

Cider has been made in Great Britain of such superior quality as to command a price of sixty guineas a hogshead. If such can be made there, it can also be made here, where our climate in general is more favourable for the production of apples of the best qualities.

Mr. Wynkoop, of Pennsylvania, says that the Virginia crab apple is the best for making cider within his knowledge.

We will also add his method of managing the cider from that apple.

He says that when, by placing the ear at the bung, a hissing noise is no longer heard, then the fermentation has ceased, and then the cider should be drawn off. If this be not done, the pomace at the bottom will, during a damp or warm state of the weather, rise up, which produces a second fermentation, of the acetous kind, which hurts the liquor.

When the cider is drawn off into other clean casks, an ebullition pervades the liquor; and while that continues, the bung is laid loose in the hole, and the gimblet hole is kept open till the ebullition subsides. Then put in the bung tight, leaving the gimblet hole partly open a little longer, and then close that up.

He fines his cider after the ebullition, which takes place after the second racking has subsided. At this time he draws off some gallons of cider into a small cask: to which he adds isinglass, pounded and unravelled into shreds, at the rate of two ounces for a hogshead; and the liquor thus drawn off, with the isinglass in it, is stirred up for three or four days, so that it becomes dilated to a thin jelly; when the whole is strained through a fine hair sieve, and put into a clean hogshead, which is filled with the rest of the cider from which a part was drawn as before mentioned.

He racks off his cider six times: first, when the fermentation has ceased: second, when the ebullition has ceased, third, when drawn off to be put on the bung: fourth, when drawn off the lees of the bung: fifth, when the consequent ebullition has again ceased, and the cider has lain still six or eight days; when it is then drawn off into clean barrels, or bottles. He sells his cider for upwards of fourteen dollars a barrel.

DUTCH BUTTER.

The superior quality of the Dutch Butter may probably proceed, in part at least, from the soil and climate, and partly from the breed of cows; but most of all, from the careful and cleanly manner in which all the operations of the dairy, regarding butter in particular, are conducted in that country. The soil, in all parts of Holland, is favourable to the growth of meadow grasses. And though much of the soil is too pamy, yet it is rich; and being impregnated with salt, with which the herbage is also tinged, the cows eat a large quantity of the salted herbage *with impunity*, and which, no doubt, enriches the quality of milk. The climate, too, is favourable to the growth of cows. It has been found, from experience, that warm cows are fed upon good natural herbage, the butter is richer, and has a finer flavor, than when the same cows are fed on clover, turnips and artificial grasses. The cows in Holland give a greater quantity of butter in proportion to the quantity of milk.

The cows of the improved dairy breed in this country, that are fed on artificial herbage, give more milk and less butter, than the same breed of cows are fed on natural pastures. All cows that are in good condition always give richer milk than the same cows when they are lean.

The superior quality of the butter proceeds more from the cleanly and careful manner in which it is manufactured than any other cause. The milk, when drawn from the cows, if butter is to be made, is poured into earthenware, or wooden dishes, to cool, in a well-aired milk house for twelve eighteen or twenty-four hours. The cream is either floated over the sides of coolers, or taken off with a skimming dish and stored in a jar, till as much is collected as may be convenient to be churned at one time. And to prevent decomposition of cream, it is stirred about once or twice every day with a wooden spattle. The cream is churned in an upright churn, the staff of which is moved by a gin turned by a horse. Two hours are generally allowed for the churning process. when the cream is too cold, it is warmed by throwing some hot water into the churn, to bring it to about 70 or 75 degrees of temperature of Fahrenheit's scale. The butter, when taken out of the churn, is placed in cold water, and the milk is carefully washed out of it by kneading it with the hand or skimming dish, in renewed changes of water. The butter is then salted with the finest salt, which requires to be minutely mixed with the butter.—London Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.

THE HEADLESS CUMINS.

In the parish of Edinkellie, in the northern part of Scotland, there is a romantic and fearful chasm, supposed to have been at one time the great bed of the river Divie.—It has two entrances at the upper end, and the ancient courses which led the river into those successively, are easily traceable. The lower extremity of the ravine terminates abruptly about forty feet above the Divie, that flows at its base. This spot is one of a very interesting nature. Its name in Gaelic, signifies 'the Hollow of the Heads,' a name originating, it is said, in the following transaction:

Near the upper end of the ravine there is a curious cavern, formed of huge masses of fallen craige, that cover the bottom of the place. It enters downwards like a pit, & the mouth, which is no more than wide enough to admit a man is not easly discovered. Here it was that the Allister Bane secreted himself after the battle of the Lost Standard. At this time the castle of Donphail was besieged by Randolph, Earl of Moray; and Allister Bane who could no longer make head against him in the open field, contented himself with harassing the enemy. Knowing that his father and his garrison were reduced to great want, he and a few of his followers disguised themselves as countrymen, and, driving a parcel of horses yoked in rude sledges, laden with sacks, they came to the edge of the glen where Randolph's beleaguering party lay, and, pretending to be peasants carrying meal from the low country to the highlands, they entreated their protection from one Allister Bane, of whom they were afraid. Their prayers being granted, they unyoked their horses, and took care to leave their sledges at the brink of the precipice, so that on, a given signal agreed on by the garrison, they tumbled sledges, sacks, and all, over into the glen below, and the garrison making a sally at the same time, each man bore off a sack on his back, whilst the pretended peasants sprang upon their horses, and were out of sight before the astonished sentinels of the enemy had well given the alarm.

Randolph was so provoked on learning who the author of the trick was, that he set a price upon his head. A certain private pique led a Cumin to betray his master's lurking place.—His enemies hurried to the spot to make sure of their game; but when they saw the small uncouth looking aperture, they paused in a circle round it. One only could descend at a time, and the death of him that should attempt it was certain; for the redglare of the Cumin's eye in the obscurity within, and the flash of his dark blade, shewed that he wound up his dauntless soul to die with the courage of the lion on his crest. They called on him to surrender at discretion. He replied by hurling a deep note of defiance from the dark womb of the rocks—'Let me but come out, and with my back at the crag, I will *live or die like a Cumin!*' 'No!' exclaimed the leader of his foes 'thou shalt die like a fox as thou art!' Brushwood was quickly piled over the hole, but no word of entreaty for mercy ascended from below. Heap after heap was set fire to, and crammed blazing down upon him. His struggle to force away upwards were easily repelled by those above, and after a sufficient quantity of burning matter had been thrust in to insure his suffocation, they rolled stones over the mouth of the hole.

When the cruel deed was done and the hole opened, Allister Bane was found reclining in one corner, his head muffled in his plaid and resting on the pommel of his sword with two or three attendants around him, all dead. To make sure of them, their heads were cut off, and thrown, one after another, into the fortress with this horrible taunt to the old man —'Your son provided you with meal, and we now send you flesh to eat with it.' The veteran warrior recognized the fair head of his son. 'It is a bitter morsel indeed,' he said as he took it up and kissed it, and wept over it; 'but I will gnaw the last bone of it before I surrender.'—*Lander's account of the Moray floods.*

The Sudden Descent to Profligacy.

The fierce and blood thirsty pirate, who stains the highway of nations with the blood of unoffending victims, in the purer days of his boyhood would have shuddered at the bare recital of such tales of atrocity. The lawless thief once feared the petty pilferer; the habitual liar once better understood and reverenced the obligations of truth; and the beastly drunkard once could view with mingled pity and disgust the bloated visage, nervous tremors, and tottering gait of the intemperate. I wish you to remember, that a man never becomes excessively base on a sudden.—There is a gradation in crime; there are intermediate steps between sin in its first acts, and sin in its more profligate acts.—He that indulges lust by the eye, will gradually be led to indulge in its positive acts; he that conceives and entertains anger in his heart, may soon become a murderer. Sin begets sin, and is carried onward by a compound multiplication. Lust is never satisfied by a stated and regulated allowance, but the demand is perpetually increasing. The toppling of jovial spirits is the pioneer to debauch; the gambling for amusement leads to the gambling for gain; impurity in its concealed forms, prepares the way for licentiousness in its more odious aggravations. Let no one of you vainly imagine that he will go thus far and no further, for the prescribed boundary will quickly be passed, and each indulgence will impart fresh vigour to sinful propensities; until they shall become hard taskmasters; demanding a servitude increasingly more laborious and debasing.

I recall the days that are past, and many companions of my earlier youth rise up in remembrance. In the lapse of a few years, what changes have occurred; I am reminded of ingenuous youth, who had heard many a lesson of virtue, and who were not unimpressed. I can recall their abhorrence of vice, and their promise of future usefulness. But again, I have seen them under the fascinating spell of the seducer, and listening with awakened curiosity and desire to the corrupting discourse of initiated companions, until they have concluded, that to be vicious was to be *spirited*, and that to comply with suggestions of sin was to enjoy the world.—Alas for their fate! some have prematurely fallen into dishonoured graves and some still drag out a miserable existence, the grief of their friends, and the pests of the community. And now, young men, let me admonish you to take heed of what are termed trivial sins, for these are the commencement of the down hill to hell. If you incautiously listen to the first proposals of the tempter, your corruptions will be aroused into activity! the defences of virtue will be broken downn sinful habits will be formed! religion will be contemned! God will be insulted! and then as a consummation, you will have a portion with those, who have sown the wind, will reap the whirlwind.—*Engle's Plea for Religion.*

MANKIND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

'They had neither looked into the heavens nor earth, neither into the sea nor land, as has been done since. They had philosophized without experiments, mathematics without instruments, and geometry without scales. They made war without powder, shot, cannon or mortars—nay the mob made their bonfires without squibs or crackers. They went to sea without compass, and sailed without the needle. They viewed the stars without telescopes, and measured the air without barometers. Learning had no printing press. Writing no paper, no ink. The lover was forced to send his mistress a deal board for a letter, and a billetdoux might be the size of an ordinary trencher. They were clothed without manufactures, and their richest robes were skins of formidable monsters.

The eccentric Lorenzo Dow has been preaching at Montpelier, Vt. A large concourse of citizens attended the Court House in which he preached.

LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES,

FLUSHING, NEAR NEW YORK.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, announce to the public, that, from the immense extent of their Establishment, they are enabled to furnish such Trees of the various kinds, cannot fail to give satisfaction by their superior size, vigour, &c. and their Nurseries at present contain more than a million of Trees and Plants in the most thrifty state. Among these are about *50 000* Pear trees of 3 and 4 years growth from the graft, comprising the most choice new French and other varieties of modern origin. Their new Catalogues, with the reduced prices, will be forwarded to every applicant, and are as follow:

No. 1. *Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants,* p. 93.

2. *Bulbous and Tuberous rooted Plants and Dahlias, &c.* p. 24.

3. *Greenhouse Trees, Shrubs and Plants, p p* 50.

4. *Catalogue of Vegetable, Flower and Flower seeds.*

To the Proprietors of Nurseries, and those who may wish to establish new Nurseries, they will furnish all articles desired at a liberal discount and a convenient credit; and in other cases where large quantities are wanted a reasonable abatement will be made. They will also supply all venders of Seeds, and those who wish to engage in that business, with a variety of Vegetable, Field and Flower seeds at very low rates. These seeds possess the advantage of being raised under their own observation, or when imported, of being imported to their satisfaction, and *their accuracy and vitality are expressly guaranteed.* Many rare and choice varieties will be found in the Catalogue which have never before been offered to the public. The collection of Bulbous flower roots and Dahlias is particularly rich and extensive, and of the latter they have upwards of seven bed covering an acre of ground, and comprising 600 varieties now in full splendour. Bulbous roots and Dahlias can be easily transported, and may be vended in a dry state. Seed stores, &c. and an establishment for the Sale of these articles ought to exist in every town in the Union.—It will be readily perceived that the great number of *Trees*, always in the Nurseries, enables the Proprietors to make superior selections, and secure to all applicants this particular advantage.

It is desired that all orders be sent direct *by mail to the Proprietors*, and the utmost attention will be given to forwarding them by the speediest route, &c.

Catalogues may be seen at this office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the estate of Henry Ellicott, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 8th day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 8th day of October, 1833.

ELIAS ELLICOTT, Ex'r.
R.

American Baltimore, will publish the above Oct. 10.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from Alfred Sellman, living on Rhode River, in A. Arundel county, a Negro Man named

TOM,

about 40 years of age, very black, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, had on when he left home a straw hat, a dark blue and white cotton jacket, and a pair of white yarn pantaloons. He left home on the 30th September.

Twenty Dollars will be given if taken in the county; Fifty Dollars in any other part of the State, and One Hundred Dollars if taken out of the State and secured, so that I get him again.

ALFRED SELLMAN.

Oct. 10—3t.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

The Maryland Gazette.

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JONAS GREEN,
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PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

THE JOURNAL
OF
BELLES LETTRES.

A NEW AND STRIKING CHARACTER ADDED TO
WALDIE'S
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE Proprietor of this work, anxious to gratify his readers to as great an extent as his means will allow, respectfully announces to the public that the very liberal patronage he has received has enabled him to add a new feature to this periodical, which he believes cannot fail to prove interesting and valuable.

THE JOURNAL OF BELLES LETTRES, embracing three to four pages of additional new matter, will be given every week as an accompaniment to the Circulating Library, and will contain:

1. Early reprints of the reviews and notices of new books, from the weekly and monthly periodical press of London, &c. These reviews will be carefully selected with reference both to imparting correct information respecting such new books as are reprinted in America, and to convey literary intelligence in regard to works which rarely find their way across the Atlantic. As great exertions will be used to make this department instructive and entertaining, the proprietor is confident that it will be considered an important addition, by means of which his numerous subscribers will frequently avoid the expense of purchasing such books as are printed on the calculation that their titles or the reputation of their authors will sell the edition. This part of the Journal will embrace a considerable amount of extracts from new books of travels, memoirs, biography, novels, and in fact present a bird's eye view of new publications, early diffused through the Union, by means of the facilities of mail transportation.

2. The London Literary Gazette will be culled for this purpose, while the "Critical Notices," of the London *Metropolitan*, the Monthly, New Monthly, the Gentleman's, Blackwood's, Tait's, Edinburgh, Fraser's, and other Magazines, already regularly received by the editor, will be freely used.

3. Varieties, embracing literary anecdotes, new discoveries in science and the arts, sketches of society and manners abroad, literary and learned transactions, short notices of new books, and every species of information interesting to lovers of reading, with occasional specimens of the humourous departments of the London press, which are within the bounds of good taste, and are now published in no other Journal in America.

4. A regular list of the new books published and in progress in London and America.

5. Occasional original notices of new American publications, with extracts embracing their prominent features of excellence or defect.

☞No additional charge will be made for this great increase of reading matter. It will be contained on the pages of the cover of the Library, *and therefore subject subscribers who* receive their numbers by mail to no additional expense of postage.

A. WALDIE.

Several applications having been made to ascertain the manner in which the original department of notices of new books will be conducted, we take the present early opportunity of stating that, at least they shall most unequivocally be - UNBOUGHT. The presentation of a copy by the publisher shall not be a passport to praise, when the merits of the work do not warrant it; so that our readers may be assured of two things: First—books shall not be noticed the next day after they are received; and, secondly, they shall not be reviewed before they have been read. We have no royal road to puffing, and will be the less likely, therefore, to fall into the error of an unlucky wight, who, in his anxiety to be the first to blow the bellows of criticism, read the preface only of a duodecimo, and gravely entered his approbation of two chapters which, unfortunately for his critical acumen, had been omitted, while the prefatory reference to them had been, by mistake, retained! This predicament was worse than that of the London editor, who criticised some passages of Cooke's acting, and found when he rose next morning, and his paper was all over London, that the play had been postponed.

For the rest, time must develope our course and our capabilities; in cases where the usual courtesy of the trade is not extended to this Journal, unlike most of our cotemporaries, we shall buy what books we want, and give to such as deserve it a careful perusal.

The prospectus, and some technical difficulties always attending the first issue of a new journal, make the present number but a partial specimen of its future promise.

July 4.

WANTED,

A LAD, 16 or 17 years of age, who writes a fair hand, well versed in Arithmetic, of good morals and respectable connexions, as an Apprentice to the Mercantile business in a Country Store, where an extensive business has been done for a number of years. For further information application can be made to the Editor, or Thomas G. Waters, Esq. Annapolis, by letter in the hand writing of the applicant.

Oct. 17.

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON

PROPOSES to issue from the office of the Saturday Evening Post, in the month of May, 1833, the 1st number of a monthly publication, entitled, The

BOOK OF NATURE,

Edited by an Association of Scientific Gentlemen of Philadelphia.

EACH NUMBER WILL CONTAIN
FROM EIGHT TO TEN FINELY ENGRAVED
QUARTO COPPER PLATES,

In the various departments of Natural History, each plate to contain from four to ten distinct figures, making from 50 to 100 figures in each number. With a view to diversify the publication as much as possible, a selection of one plate from each of the following subjects will illustrate each number:

1. QUADRUPEDS,
2. BIRDS,
3. AMPHIBIA,
4. FISHES,
5. CRUSTACEA,
6. INSECTS,
7. SHELLS,
8. VERMES & ZOOPHYTES,
9. BOTANY,
10. VEGETABLE ANATOMY,
11. GEOLOGY,
12. MINERALOGY.

Each plate will be accompanied with a brief but satisfactory description of every subject or figure it may contain, so written as to convey a good idea of the subject, without being either of tiresome length, or so technically written, but that all may be read with pleasure. Every department of the great field of Natural History will be explored, its beauties and its sublimities unfolded, and the thousand "charms which nature to her votary yields," by the power of the pen, the pencil, and the press, will be laid before the eye of the intelligent admirer of the great works of a Divine Architect. *No collection of engravings* more valuable, we may confidently promise, can for many years be offered to the public at so cheap a rate. More than one hundred of these fine engravings will be given annually; to the man of taste, they will furnish subjects which he can admire from year to year, and present with pleasure to his friends; the artist, and the student in Natural History, may confidently refer to them on all occasions of doubt; while the juvenile portion of society will become acquainted with the inhabitants of the air, the ocean, and the earth. Geography can be learned only from maps or from travel; "The Book of Nature," without taking us further than the book-shelf or the closet, will unfold to us the congregated curiosities of the whole earth. The increased taste for this study, which the public have of late years evinced, induces the publisher to hope for extensive patronage for a work, which necessarily involves great expenditure, and which will combine great interest, accuracy and beauty.

As the subjects embrace the whole range of Natural History, in order to make it as complete as possible, several scientific gentlemen have been engaged at a great expense to conduct the work; their united researches, it is believed, will render this periodical extremely valuable.

One great source of the patronage anticipated by the proprietor is from schools and colleges, and as the figures represented will be models of elegance and correct drawing, it will form a work for consultation by the Painter, Engraver, Drawing Master and Student, and will be of inestimable advantage in the prosecution of their practice. In short, it will be adapted to the capacity and fitted for the use of every class in the community, from the erudite naturalist to the early beginner—for the one a book of reference, and for all a source of pleasing study, amusement and instruction.

This work is not got up with a view to temporary popularity, or to a subscription of two years, in about which period it will certainly be completed; it will on the contrary, be so compiled as to be valuable as long as the plates last. After the term of two years, the price will be greatly enhanced, thus making the advantage on the side of those who now come forward to patronise an extensive and novel enterprise.

TERMS.

"The Book of Nature," will appear near the first of every month, with from eight to ten fine engraved plates in each number, making above 100 engravings in each volume, which will contain from five hundred to one thousand separate figures. The price will be five dollars per annum. Agents or clubs remitting $20 will be entitled to five copies. No subscriber will be received without payment in advance, or satisfactory reference. Single numbers 50 cents, to those who wish to examine the work previous to subscribing. Address (always free of postage,)

SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Philadelphia.

*** No subscription received for a shorter period than one year or volume.

May 23.

FOR RENT
For the ensuing Year.

The Tavern known as the Half way House between Baltimore and Annapolis. This place has all the necessary accommodations, such as good Stables, Garden, Ice House, and has also attached to it a small Farm of good Land. Possession if desired, can at once be obtained, as the present tenant is willing to give it up.

For terms apply to Dan'l. Murray Esq. near Elk Ridge Landing, or the subscriber living in Annapolis.

J. MURRAY.

Sept. 19.

LUMBER FOR SALE.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced a Lumber Yard on the N. E. side of the Dock, where he is now receiving a lot of superior Lumber; and intends keeping an assortment of

SCANTLING AND PLANK,

to suit the demand, which he will sell at Baltimore prices and terms. His country friends will find it to their advantage to call on him or MR. DAVID S. CALDWELL, his agent, at the yard, and examine the lumber and prices—being two good lumber yards now in the city, holds out an inducement to give our city a call, as there are boats running from this place to the different landings on the rivers, it may be always delivered at a moderate expense—Examine for yourselves.

JAS. IGLEHART.

Aug. 29—tf

BASIL SHEPHARD,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

OFFERS to the citizens of Annapolis and the public generally, a selection of new and fashionable FALL GOODS, from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, consisting of

Black, Blue, Dutch Rifle Dahlia, Invisible Green, Brown, Drab, Olive, and Gray

CLOTHS.

CAMBLET, for Over Coats.

Diagonal, Zigzag, Polish Mixed and Printed, Mixed, Ribbed and Plain CASSIMERES, and Printed CASSINETS.

Merinos, Matelasse Silk, Satin, plain and twilled Silk, *Florentine*, Medley Silks, and Cassimere

VESTINGS.

White, Black and Fancy Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSE, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SHIRT SHAMS, STOCKS and COLLARS.

All of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine.

Oct. 17, 1833. 6t.

FOR RENT.

THAT part of Belmont containing 400 Acres of Land, belonging to the Representatives of the late Mrs. Matilda Chase.

RICHARD M. CHASE, and
RICHARD I. CHASE, } Guardians

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court.

October 15th, 1833.

ON application by petition of James F. Brice, Executor of the last will and testament of Ruth Davis, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Junr.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Ruth Davis, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of April next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of October 1833.

JAMES F. BRICE, Ex'r.

Oct. 17. 6w.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, commenced her route on TUESDAY the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis, (Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday, 22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1 o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Centreville passengers.

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge, $2.50
Passage to or from Annapolis, 1.50
Passage to Chestertown or Corsica, 2.00
Children under 12 years of age half price.

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY on the 8th inst. from the subscriber, residing at the head of South River, in Anne Arundel county, state of Maryland, about eight miles from the city of Annapolis, a young Negro Man, twenty two years of age, of dark complexion, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches in height, of stout frame, who calls himself

Horace Gibson.

I will give Fifty Dollars to any person who will apprehend said Negro so that I get him again. If he is taken out of the District of Columbia, or state of Maryland, I will pay One Hundred Dollars, if he is secured so that I get him, and will pay all reasonable travelling expenses if brought home to me.

THOMAS SNOWDEN.

The editors of the Examiner, in Frederick-Town, and Whig, Easton, will insert the above advertisement six times and forward their accounts to this office for payment.

July 23. 6w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Samuel Owings, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to present them, legally authenticated, and those indebted thereto are requested to make payment.

WILLIAM OWINGS, }
HUMPHREY DORSEY, } Ex'rs.

Oct. 3 4w.

IN CHANCERY,

25d September 1833.

George G. Belt, Trustee of Lewis Helms

a

Charles F. Mayer and Lewis Helms.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain a decree to compel the defendant, Mayer, as executor of Anna G. M. Helms, to pay to the complainant the sum of money hereinafter mentioned.

The bill states, that a certain Lewis Helms, formerly of Baltimore, but now of the state of New York filed his bill of revivor in this court on his intermarriage with a certain Anna G. M. Newhouse, otherwise called Anna G. M. Wandelohr, to revive a certain proceeding, which had heretofore been instituted by the said Anna against John Franciscus and Philip B. Sadtler, executors of Carster Newhouse, deceased, the brother of said Ann, to recover from them the amount of a legacy which had been bequeathed to said Anna by the last will of her brother—That said Ann after her said marriage with said Helms, did also file in this court, by her next friend her supplemental bill of complaint against the said Franciscus Sadtler and Helms, in which said Anna, amongst other things, prayed that the property intestate left to her by her said brother might be delivered into her hands by the said Franciscus and Sadtler, executors as aforesaid, as her sole property and separate from the use and control of her said husband Lewis Helms; that on said bills such proceedings were had that a final decree was passed in favour of the claim of said Anna, whereby, amongst other things, it was directed, that the money and property of said Anna, in the hands of said Franciscus and Sadtler, the executors as aforesaid, should be against the claim of said Helms invested and settled in trust for the sole and separate use of said Anna, during her life, and apart from her said husband Lewis Helms, and in the event of her death in the lifetime of said Helms, the whole to go according to her appointment by will, and if no appointment, the whole to go to her children, or next of kin, by the law of the state capable of taking; by which said decree, the said Helms was wholly excluded from all benefit or participation in the enjoyment of the said property of his said wife, and that an appeal was prayed and granted from said decree by the said Helms to the court of appeals.—That by a decree of this court, in the cause aforesaid, against the said Franciscus and Sadtler, they were ordered and directed to pay over, and did pay over, a large sum of money, viz the sum of nine thousand dollars and upwards, to be invested and settled according to the decree first mentioned—That when the said first mentioned decree was passed, the said Helms was imprisoned for debt, and that he was in the most destitute circumstances, and without any means to pay his creditors—that whilst in this condition a proposal was made to him, either personally, or thro' her agents, to pay him the sum of sixteen hundred dollars if he would refrain from prosecuting, and strike off his said appeal; that said Helms for some time refused to take the sum offered, but agreed to receive the sum of twenty five hundred dollars as a consideration for dismissing the said appeal—that after considerable negotiation between the said Anna and the said Helms personally, or thro' their agents, the said Anna agreed to pay, and the said Helms agreed to receive, the sum of sixteen hundred dollars as a compensation and consideration for striking off and dismissing his said appeal—That the terms of said compromise were adjusted and finally arranged about the middle of March 1831, and that in execution of his part of the agreement, did cause to be filed amongst the records of the court of appeals, an order signed by his counsel and himself, withdrawing his said prayer of appeal out of the said court, that said order bears date the 28 of March 1831—That said Helms afterwards on the 8th of April 1831, did petition for and receive the benefit of the insolvent laws of Maryland—that the complainant was afterwards duly appointed by the commissioners of insolvent debtors permanent trustee for the benefit of the creditors of Helms, and as such has given bond, with security approved by said commissioners.—That said Helms at the time of his application for the benefit of the insolvent laws, was indebted to various persons, and to a much larger amount, than appears by the schedule of his creditors by him filed—that said debts are still due and unpaid, and that the complainant has never received any property or effects belonging to said Helms—that the said sum of sixteen hundred dollars, and upwards, due as aforesaid from the said Anna to the said Helms, was wholly due and unpaid at the time of his application for the benefit of the insolvent laws, and that the said Anna had immediate notice of his said application, and was specially warned not to pay the said money to said Helms—that the complainant, as trustee, has repeatedly demanded of said Anna the said money, so as aforesaid due to the said Helms; that said Anna at one time expressed her wish to pay the same to the complainant, but finally refused so to do, and paid the same to the said Helms, having obtained an advance of that sum from her solicitor Charles F. Mayer, Esq. with an understanding that she should be reimbursed out of the monies recovered under the decree aforesaid—That said sum of money was in fact paid and advanced by the said Mayer on account of said Anna, and at her request to the said Helms after his insolvency, and the appointment of the complainant as trustee, and after both these facts were known to the said Anna—That said Anna made and published her last will and testament on the 7th of January 1832, and afterwards, on or about the 14th of March in the year last aforesaid, departed this life—that by her said will she nominated and appointed the said Mayer her executor, and that he has since obtained Letters Testamentary, and taken upon himself the burthen of the execution of said will—that by said will it is amongst other things, devised, that out of the monies, property and estate, decreed to her in the cause in chancery of Helms and others against Franciscus, and others there be paid to said Mayer such sum as he has paid to a certain Lewis Helms, being the sum of sixteen hundred dollars and upwards, which complainant avers and charges was the same sum of money which the said Anna had agreed to pay to said Helms as a consideration for striking off and dismissing his appeal as aforesaid—that the said Mayer, executor as aforesaid, refuses to pay to the complainant the sum of money, so as aforesaid due from the said Anna to the said Helms, at the time of his application for the benefit of the insolvent laws.

The bill also states, that the said Lewis Helms resides out of the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted once in each of three successive weeks in some newspaper before the 28th day of October next, give notice to the said absent defendant of the substance and object of the bill, that he may be warned to appear within this court in person or by a Solicitor, on or before the 25th day of February next, to shew cause, if any he hath, why a decree should not be passed as prayed.

True copy

Test,
RAMSAY WATERS.
Reg. Cur. Can.

October 10. 3w

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription, at Bel-Air, Harford county, Maryland,

A HUMOROUS PUBLICATION,

TO BE ENTITLED

THE MIRROR OF MIRTH.

"Mirth that wrinkled care derides,
And laughter holding both its sides."

THE subscriber, fully aware himself, that innocent mirth tends more to blunt the arrows of adversity, and promote health and happiness among mankind, than almost any other means which can be used, is induced to try the experiment of starting a publication which will bear the above title. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to state, that he will expect, before he commences the publication, the names of a sufficient number of persons to pay all the expenses which will be incurred; and when he assures his friends that his calculations on the score of expense are not very extravagant, he hopes the public may be the more inclined to favour the contemplated publication.

The pages of the MIRROR OF MIRTH will be perfectly free from all party spirit, whether in religion or politics. And while the most scrupulously devout will find nothing to condemn, those who make no profession of religion will find in every line something to please, to amuse, and delight.

The publication will contain witty Anecdotes, pithy Epigrams, Bon Mots, Enigmas, Conundrums, Epitaphs, Choice Sentiments from the best writers of the age; and a collection of the best Maxims, on various subjects, which are to be found in the most approved writers. The Editor of the MIRROR OF MIRTH will strive to make it worthy of the support of the community in all parts of this State, and indeed of the country.

TERMS.

The MIRROR OF MIRTH, will be printed on a royal sheet of beautiful paper, and good type, and will contain 8 octavo pages weekly, at the very low price of $1 per annum, payable on the delivery of the first No.; $1 25 if paid at the end of six months; and $1 50 if payment be deferred until the end of the year. Fifty two numbers will comprise a year, or one volume of 416 pages.

*** Should a sufficient degree of encouragement be given, the MIRROR will be embellished, occasionally, with humorous engravings.

*** Gentlemen procuring five responsible subscribers will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis. Those who procure ten or more subscribers, and forward the money, will receive an extra copy and ten per cent. on all money which they collect.

*** If a sufficient number of names shall be obtained to justify the expense, the publication will be commenced as soon after the first of January as practicable; of which due notice will be given.

*** Persons holding subscription papers will please return the same previous to the first day of January, 1834.

☞*As there is no work of the kind printed in Maryland, and as the price will suit the convenience of almost every one, the subscriber confidently calculates on a large number of patrons.*

LYNDE ELLIOTT.

Oct. 24.

*** Our Editoral brethren who copy the above, will confer a favour on the publisher, and thereby entitle themselves to the publication without sending their papers. Please mark the advertisement when you insert.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, October 31, 1833.

Mrs. ANNE HOLLAND returns her sincere thanks to the citizens, and strangers attending the County court, for their successful exertions in saving her house and property from the conflagration on Tuesday morning last.

On Tuesday morning between one and two o'clock, our citizens were aroused from slumber by the appalling cry of fire, which originated in a framed building in Church-street, immediately opposite to the City Hotel, owned by Dr. John B. Wells, and occupied by Mr. William Bryan, Merchant Tailor. For some time it had a most threatening aspect, but owing to the unprecedented exertions of the citizens, it was checked in its progress, (after consuming the house in which it originated,) by pulling down an adjoining building occupied as a Barber's shop. The morning was fortunately calm, or the ravages would have been terrible, as the fire originated in the centre and most public part of the city. How it originated, we have not been able certainly to learn, but it is generally supposed to have caught from a stove or pipe in the working room. We are sorry to understand, that our industrious and enterprising fellow citizen, Mr. Bryan, has sustained considerable loss in furniture, goods, &c. The building pulled down was owned by a respectable coloured man, Henry Matthews, the house being nearly his all.

Dr. Wells may be considered to have sustained the greatest loss as the house was valuable and convenient, and had lately undergone a thorough repair. To prevent the fire extending down the street it was necessary to pull down the gable end of the house occupied by Dr. Brewer, as a Druggist store, and owned by Mrs. Eleanor Thompson.

Among many individuals who were particularly active on the occasion, we noticed the exertions of a Mr. Daniels, attached to the U. S. Troops at Fort Severn, and a young man named Richardson in the employ of Mr. James Allison.

ANNAPOLIS, October 29th, 1833.

Pursuant to notice given by the Mayor, a number of the citizens convened at the Assembly Room, for the purpose of adopting measures for the relief of the sufferers by the fire on this morning.

On motion by J. Hughes, Esq. the meeting was organized by the selection of Dr. *Dennis Claude* (the Mayor) as Chairman, and Dr. *Frederick Louis Grammer*, as Secretary.—The following resolutions were then offered and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a committee of eight be appointed by the chairman to call upon the citizens, and others, and solicit contribution for the relief of those who suffered by the fire on this morning.

Pursuant to the above resolution, the chair appointed the Rev. Messrs. Blanchard, Gere and Pise, Dr. John Ridout, and Richard J. Crabb, Esq. Messrs. John W. Duvall, John S. Selby, and Somerville Pinkney, to constitute said Committee.

Resolved, That the money subscribed, shall be applied as may be directed by resolution of the subscribers, at a meeting to be called for that purpose.

D. CLAUDE, Ch'm.
FREDERICK L. GRAMMER, Sec'y.

THE ALABAMA CASE.

Since our last paper was issued, the annexed proclamation of the Governor of Alabama has come to hand. It does not tend to allay our anxiety about the consequences of this unhappy controversy. The Governor, it will be seen, has issued his orders to bring all offenders against the State laws to justice; that is, to arrest all who shall attempt to execute the orders of the President, and bring them before the State tribunals. So that if the Government persists in the execution of its duty, we can see no other result than actual collision and bloodshed. As both parties seem determined, we cannot perceive how the affair is to terminate peaceably, although we sincerely hope that some mode may present itself to avert any other termination of it. The Government paper of Saturday is almost entirely filled with official documents on the subject, comprising chiefly the correspondence which has taken place between the Secretary of War and the Governor of Alabama. We will not now publish these papers in extenso, as they will probably soon form a part of the Executive communication to Congress, and be accompanied by all the information which the Government possesses on the subject. We shall however give such an abstract of the correspondence, as will present its leading features to our readers. The Secretary argues the question elaborately, and vindicates with great ability the right and the duty of the Government to protect the Indians from the intrusion of the whites. The Governor too, displays much talent in replying to the Secretary's arguments, and maintaining his own side of the question. The proclamation of the Governor, being decisive as to the course which the State means to pursue, we give it at large and without delay.

A PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

To the Citizens of the counties in the Creek Nation.

The Secretary of War, by the direction of the President of the United States, has instructed the Marshal of the Southern District of Alabama, to remove all white persons from the territory ceded by the Creek Indians, by the treaty of March, 1832, which territory is composed of the counties of Benton, Talledega, Randolph, Coosa, Tallapoosa, Chambers, Russell, Macon and Barbour.

These counties have been established and organized by the General Assembly, in conformity with the views and policy of the Federal Government, and in pursuance of the Constitution of this state.

The order, if executed, will result in a destruction of the property belonging to the inhabitants of these counties, to an almost incalculable amount, and inflict upon them other great and irreparable injuries, not less calamitous than those which would mark the invasion of a public enemy.

By virtue of this treaty, the Government of the United States have assumed the right of removing by an armed force, not only all persons who have settled upon the public lands but those also, who, in the opinion of its agents, have committed trespasses upon the improvements of the Indians, which are their private property; thereby undertaking, without any lawful authority, and in violation of our common constitution, to regulate matters which belong exclusively to the laws and tribunals of this State.

The order for the removal of the settlers must necessarily be attended with the expulsion of our civil officers, the suppression of our courts, and in fact, the destruction of the State Government throughout these counties.

The right of jurisdiction being admitted, the right to the use of the means that are indispensable to its exercise, attaches as a necessary consequence; and yet a military force is displayed upon our borders, to render inoperative all the measures which have been adopted by the State Government for the extension and enforcement of its laws.

The course which the General Government has adopted, and is now pursuing, is a palpable and indefensible invasion of the acknowledged rights of this state, and in its tendency, utterly subversive of our free and happy form of government.

There are now thirty thousand of our people alarmed at the horrors of starvation on one side, and of military execution on the other. In this hour of their afflictions, I recommend and exhort them to look with abiding and undoubting confidence to the majesty of the law. It will cover them over with a shield impenetrable to the sword and bayonet.

In order, therefore, that the laws may be faithfully executed,' and by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, I hereby require all civil officers of the counties aforesaid, to be attentive to the people, upon whom any crimes may be committed, and upon whom and whose property there may exist well founded apprehensions, that crimes are intended to be committed, by issuing all such warrants and other process as may be necessary to bring offenders to justice, particularly such as are guilty of murder, false imprisonment, house burning, robbery, forcible entries, and all such like heinous offences.

And all good citizens are required, when duly and legally called upon, to aid and assist in the execution all such process as may be issued by the competent authorities, and according to the laws of the land. And furthermore it is enjoined upon the citizens in counties aforesaid, to yield a ready obedience to any precept or process that may issue from the Courts of the United States or this state; and especially to abstain from all acts of unlawful violence towards the Indians, who, being ignorant of our laws, and of their rights, should be taught to look upon their more intelligent neighbours for information and protection.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at Tuscaloosa, this 7th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1833, and in the 58th year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN GAYLE.

By the Governor:
JAMES I. THORNTON, Sec. of State.

In the notice which we took of this subject in our last paper, we were led into error in a matter of fact, which it is proper for us promptly to correct. We stated on very respectable, but it appears misinformed authority, that the Government Agent, who lately proceeded to Alabama, took with him 'a large sum of money.' So it was reported and believed; and the impression was that the funds were to be employed in some way to procure the peaceable adjustment of the controversy; but we have since learned that this was incorrect. He carried but a thousand dollars or so, for the expenses and contingencies of his journey. *Nat. Int.*

From the Globe of Monday.

It will be seen that the Secretary of the Treasury is prepared to pay off the whole of the four and a half per cent stock of the U. States, amounting at this time to the sum of $2,041,611 71.

This is the last instalment of that stock, and by the terms of the contract was redeemable at any time after the 31st December next, at the pleasure of the United States. But the law by which this stock was created requires, that at least six month's notice of the reimbursement should be given, and consequently the United States cannot insist on paying it and refuse to continue liable for the interest until the expiration of the six months after notice of the intention to redeem. But as the Secretary is prepared to pay off the whole amount, the second advertisement offers to the holders the option of immediate payment if they will consent to accept it.

The day named in the advertisement is now the earlist that the law permits, for its peremptory redemption without the consent of the holders.

This instalment originally amounted to $2,227,363 98 cents; some few purchasers have reduced the amount due to the sum first above mentioned.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship North America, at New-York, brings London papers to the 15th and Liverpool to the 16th Sept. inclusive.

Donna Maria, the Queen of Portugal, had been received at Portsmouth with suitable honours, and to use the language of the Liverpool Albion, with a cordiality due to her intimate relations with that country. She has been formally recognised, not only by England, but by France and Sweden. The Marquis of Wellesly, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, was expected to have arrived there on the 25th. The Marquis of Anglesea, the late Lord Lieutenant, had arrived at Dublin to receive his successor.

LONDON, Sept. 14.

'City, 12 o'clock.—We are perfectly destitute of any news, either foreign or domestic, this morning, the only continental arrival being from Paris, the advices from whence do not contain any information of the slightest interest. Their funds remain steady with but little business doing. Accounts from Portugal are looked for with much interest, and it is expected that on Monday the next packet will arrive.

Mrs. Hannah More died on the 7th, at her residence in Windsor Terrace, [illegible] the 80th year of her age. Few persons enjoyed a higher degree of public esteem and veneration than this excellent and distinguished lady.

The Medical Inspectors of London have reported the sanitary condition of London and its vicinity to be highly satisfactory as regards cholera; and clean bills of health have been issued by the Customs as heretofore.

The cholera has broken out with virulence in different parts of Spain, and has excited great alarm in the Court at Madrid. A Board of Health has been formed, and the King has been advised to quit the capital.

The accounts of the harvest in Scotland are most satisfactory. The grain has been housed, stacked in great abundance, and in excellent condition.

Her Majesty the Queen of Portugal has given a special invitation to the Dutchess of Terceira, the Duchess of Palmella, and the Countess de Ponza (late Mrs. Napier) to accompany her to Lisbon.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 15.—The packet ship Virginian, Capt. Harris, which arrived on Wednesday, in 17 days from N. York, made the run from land to land in 14 days. So pleasant was the weather, that her royals were never once taken in during the passage.

IRELAND.

The New Lord Lieutenant.—The Marquis Wellesly is expected in Dublin on the 26th inst., with full powers to resume the reins of Vice-Regal Government.

His Majesty and the Queen, it is confidently stated in London, purpose paying an early visit to Ireland, accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the Princess Victoria, and the principal members of the Court of St. James's.

Dublin Eve. Mail.

Retirement of the Lord Lieutenant.—The Marquis of Anglesea reached London on Tuesday, having made the journey for the express purpose of receiving the new Lord Lieutenant, and personally resigning into his hands the government of his [illegible]. This act of courtesy completed, the Noble Marquis passes to Naples and winters at Rome, his physicians having declared that a change of air is absolutely necessary for the preservation of his health.

Mr. O'Connell had arrived at Derryane, from London. At Cork, he declined the honour of a public dinner. The following is an extract of his letter to his friends in that place:—

'Your invitation proves that you concur with me in the just and unextinguishable indignation that every true lover of liberty and Ireland must feel at (the Coercive Bill,) the greatest, and, I trust, the last outrage that has been perpetrated upon unhappy Ireland by the insolence of British power, combined with British falsehood and folly. The shouts of barbaric domination with which the Coercion Bill was cheered still ring in my ears, and enliven my determination to render a repetition of such a scene impossible,—by that which alone can secure the liberty of Ireland, and the constitutional connexion of the two countries—the restoration of our domestic legislature!'

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces officially in the following terms the recognition of the Government of Donna Maria—'The Government of the King, in consequence of the re-establishment of its political relations with the Government of Her Majesty Queen Donna Maria, has officially recognized the Chevalier Daupias as Charge d'Affaires of Portugal at Paris. Some time ago the Government of the King had sent to M. de Lourde credentials destined to credit him as Charge d'Affaires of France to the Cabinet of Lisbon.'

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles says—'According to letters from Algiers, the nephew of Baron Rothschild has arrived in that colony and his visit is not confined to pleasure or curiosity, but has for its object the establishment of a bank or some great agricultural undertaking.

PARIS Sept. 13th.—The accounts received from Rouen, which have reached us this morning, contain little more respecting the movements of the King and Royal Family than the intelligence that has been communicated by telegraph.

The *Pilote de Calvados* of Caen, in giving an account of the arrival of the King in that town says that on his Majesty's passage, the shouts of *Vive la Liberte!* were generally blended with those of *Vive la Roi!* 'The King,' adds the Pilote, 'also heard the cries of *a bas les Carlistes!* which had already struck his ear in several towns through which he had passed.'

We have this morning received the Paris papers of Thursday. The royal progress through France forms one of the principal subjects with which these journals are filled. The King and Queen were at Rouen on the 10th inst. on which day there was a review of the National Guards of the town and the troops stationed there, to the number of 30,000. After visiting several manufactories during the day, the royal party attended a public ball in the evening at the theatre, given in honour to their visit, at which the Duke of Nemours and the Princesses danced in several quadrills. The King was expected to return to Paris on Thursday.

The Mesager des Chambres gives, as from good authority, the report of a conversation between the Dutchess of Braganza and Louis Phillippe, relative to the proposal by the latter, that Donna Maria, the young queen of Portugal, should marry the Duke de Nemours. The Dutchess is stated to have peremptorily refused to listen to such a proposition, stating that her daughter's affections were engaged to her uncle, the Duke de Leuchtenberg; and it is added that, in consequence of this declaration, a telegraphic despatch was immediately forwarded to prevent the Duke from entering France. These orders were however sent off too late, but when he arrived at Strasburgh he was stopped by the police though travelling with a regular passport under the assumed name of Captain Mulley. He refused to return unless compelled by force, and he was allowed to proceed to Paris.

These papers contain extracts from Lisbon papers, and letters to the 3d inst. which represents Ferdinand to be restored to health and M. Zea's influence to be paramount. It is said that a Council of Ministers held on the 2d, a proposition to send an Ambassador to Lisbon in case Don Pedro should be successful was strongly objected to; and that the present Spanish Cabinet is so violently opposed to the Constitutional cause in Portugal, that the mere expression of an opinion in favour of it is sufficient to cause the arrest of the party.

The King and Royal Family are expected at Paris to day, and the King and Queen of the Belgians, it is said, will arrive on the 20th inst.

The Sphynx steamer left Cherbourg on the 7th instant, to convey Lord Dunbam to England, after which she will return to that port.

We are glad to find by the Brussels papers of the 9th inst. that Sir Robert Adair is quite recovered from his indisposition.

The Moniteur of Monday contained the official announcement of the recognition by the French Government of Donna Maria as Queen of Portugal; and it is stated that on the day on which this notification appeared, intelligence was received in Paris, by a courier from St. Petersburgh, that the Emperor of Russia had made a declaration of his intention not to recognise any other Sovereign of Portugal than Don Miguel.

A letter from Constantinople, which is given in a Marseilles paper, repeats the statement that the Porte has, in the late treaty with Russia, ceeded the provinces of Wallachia and Moldavia to the Autocrat, in mortgage for the debt due by Turkey to Russia.

An article inserted in these papers from the Augsburg Gazette, alludes rather portentously to the affairs of Holland and Belgium, which question, it says, 'may suddenly become dangerous to the peace of Europe,' and the Cabinet of Berlin is represented to be highly dissatified with the result of the Conference in London.

Letters from Trieste state that three vessels are being fitted out at that port to convey to America a third party of Poles who had taken refuge upon the Austrian territory.

The late storm has had a double and opposite effect in the neighbourhood of Marseilles. It has greatly injured the vines, and blown and damaged many trees, but such was the drought of the country that the rain with which it was attended, is deemed a blessing. Our accounts add, that the olives are eaten up by insects, but the wine, though not abundant, will be of excellent quality.

PORTUGAL.

FALMOUTH, Monday Morning, 8 o'clock.—His Majesty's schooner Pike is this moment arrived from Lisbon and Oporto, bringing news from the former place to the 27th ult. and the latter to the 29th. The contest is any thing but decided, for it appears that Marshal Bourmont is in full march towards the capital, with a force of about 18,000 troops. Bourmont's head quarters is at Leiria, about 77 miles from Lisbon. General Lamos was at Santarem, about 55 miles from the capital, and Don Miguel's cavalry were at Torres Vedras, about 27 miles from Lisbon. By this time their forces must be concentrated at Torris Vedres, if an attack on Lisbon had not actually been made. The Duke de Cadaval, with the police, who left Lisbon on the entry of Don Pedro's forces, was also at Torres Vedras. Bourmont's intentions are to make a most vigorous attack; and the utmost efforts are being made by Don Pedro to repel him. Count Saldanha, who with six thousand men, marched from Oporto, was in the rear from Miguel's forces. The lines and batteries which were forming about two miles from Lisbon, were not completed, but the utmost expedition was making to get them ready by the time the enemy should appear and they were expected to be completed by the 2nd inst. It appears however, that the whole force which Don Pedro has been able to raise to oppose that of the enemy, does not exceed 9,000: these, however, having to act on the defensive, will it is thought by the friends of the young Queen, be sufficient to repel the forces of Don Miguel who are represented as being disheartened by the marching. A fearful and decisive encounter may be expected, and no doubt the Constitutional forces will resist to the last.

POLAND.

Thorn, Aug. 27th.—'The late disturbance in various parts of Poland have subsided. Such of the insurgents as have not made their escape across the frontier have fallen into the hands of the Russians, who relieved from their fears, now give themselves up to vengeance.—More than 4000 persons, the greater part of them belonging to the most distinguished families, gorge the prisons of Poland, the mere suspicion of an insurgent having touched the estate of a proprietor is sufficient for the latter to be treated as a criminal; and many whose innocence is fully established are still detained in confinement, among them are many old men and even women. Their number increases daily, and the only diminution it experiences is by those who undergo the capital punishment to which they are condemned, and which has been inflicted upon a great many. The most inquisitorial measures are resorted to, in order to extort from the prisoners confessions as to their relations with the inhabitants, and as to the means by which the insurrection was excited and upheld. The Prussian Government vies in cruelty with the Emperor Nicholas. Mr. Flotwel came to Posen, in April last, with a pretended amnesty for such of the Polish subjects of Prussia as had during the late war for independence joined the ranks of their brethren; but this after all, was nothing less than a confirmation of the doom denounced against them, for it did not abolish the pain of imprisonment inflicted upon minors, nor the confiscation of property; men who were free from military duty on account of their age or the state of their health have been enrolled as private soldiers. It is announced that the Prussian Government is about to make forced purchases of estates to a great extent, and transfer them to Prussians, in order by degrees to extirpate the Poles from the province. The prisoners confined for political offences are treated with great rigour.'

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

STILL LATER FROM FRANCE.
LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM PORTUGAL.

We are indebted to Capt. M'Kinstry, of the brig Mary Jane, for Paris papers to September 17th, and Bordeaux to the 18th, both inclusive. They contain an account of an attack on Lisbon.

PARIS, Sept 15.—The United States ship Delaware, of 80 guns, which sailed from New York on the 11th ult. arrived at Cherbourg on the evening of the 12th inst. This ship has on board Mr. Livingston, Envoy of the United States to the French Government.

PARIS, 15th Sept.—Yesterday the King Queen and Madame Adelaide, arrived at the Tuileries at three-quarters past one o'clock.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—The Austrian Charge d'Affaires at Paris said yesterday to the King, that he was instructed to disavow, in the name of his Court, the part which the Austrian Ambassador at London, or rather Charge d'Affaires, appeared to have taken respecting a certain intervention in the affairs of Portugal, in favour of Don Miguel.

M. de Broglie has renewed his offer to resign his place in the Ministry, but down to the present time it has not been accepted, being considered inseparable from that of M. Guizot.

The deputies of Neufchatel were admitted to the Diet of Zurich on the 10th inst. The Diet has adopted a resolution to arrest the movement of the federal troops on their march to occupy the canton of Neufchatel.

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—The following intelligence has been received from Schweidt. His Majesty the Emperor of Russia will leave this place this evening, for Frankfort on the Oder, and Goerlitz in Bohemia, where he is to have an interview with the Emperor of Austria, at Munich Graetz, near Jung Bunzlau.

ATTACK ON LISBON.

PARIS, 15th Sept.—Yesterday we received news from Portugal by express. The troops of Don Miguel, after reconnoitering Lisbon on the 4th made a general attack on that city on the 5th. They have been repulsed. The two armies on the 6th and 7th, preserved their respective positions. Another battle was expected.

PARIS, 14th Sept.—M. de Bourmont has failed in a first attack on Lisbon. He was making dispositions on the 7th for another attempt on the following days. It is fair to suppose that his chance of success has diminished at Lisbon, as well as at Oporto. All delay is favourable to the constitutional cause. The Miguelite General made immense efforts during his march on the capital, to organize something like an army. He prepared, as well as he could, provisions for his crowds of undisciplined or beaten soldiers; but in fifteen days a Portuguese cannot be made a well drilled soldier. After the check at Oporto what M. de Bourmont had most to apprehend was a first, even partial defeat; and it cannot be doubted that a general battle without success had caused discouragement and brought disorder in the Miguelite ranks, and destroyed, in one day, the order which the General had endeavoured to introduce in the army.—It is not here the question of a regular siege, it is of a battle on fortifications thrown up in haste. M. de Bourmont knew well enough the troops he commands, to take advantage of their first ardour and lead them to the attack in the hope of carrying the city in the onset. But these troops once repulsed, they have to fight another battle with diminished hopes and courage.

BORDEAUX, 18th Sept.—The doubts which we expressed on the subject of the reported capture of Lisbon on the 7th, have been justified by the event, according to our correspondence, and even according to some Paris journals. Bourmont attacked the capital of Portugal on the 5th, and was repulsed with vigour. The 6th and 7th the two armies were in sight of each other, but did not fight; and if a new attack was attempted, it could not have been before the 8th. Notwithstanding our wish that the cause of Don Pedro may triumph, because we believe it to be that of liberty, we cannot participate in the opinion

…d yesterday by another paper in this …ch emphatically pronounced that the …es were completely destroyed. …ngauge of the bulletin issued by the …le de Bayonne, and which we have re…d, is far from justifying the belief in …r decisive victory; because that "bul… that Villa Flor re-entered Lisbon …tely after the engagement. It is not …experienced General proceeds. A… himself of his first success, he would …he remains of the enemy's battalions, …return within the walls of the capital …them time to rally and fight another …its vicinity.

…rs remain then before Lisbon nearly …as they were, with this difference …, that the check experienced by Bour… the 5th, as well as his non success …Oporto, cannot otherwise than materi… courage the besiegers, and give hope to …stitutional troops. We believe then …e of Donna Maria is on the point of …ing, though every thing is not yet …at any rate, the contest cannot last …nger.

…following is the statement above re…:

…EAUX, Sept. 16.—The Spanish Cou… …ich passed through Bayonne on the …d on whose authority the Consul of …ion spread the report of the recapture …on, has proclaimed the same news on …al at Bordeaux, with additional de…

…rding to his version, a courier from Ba… …rrived at Madrid on the night of the …nd affirmed that the Portuguese capital …acked and taken by the Miguelites on …after a sanguinary conflict, in which … corps of Pedroite troops passed over …enemy.

…think this news wants confirmation.— …at so important would render necessa… sending of a courier from our Ambas… …t Madrid to the French government; …do not hear that any such courier has …ent.

…the letters announce a decisive engage… …between the parties as near at hand.— …sult remains to be known.]

…YES, Sept. 6.—His Majesty, Don Mi… …has been at Mafra since the 30th ult. at …ad of 25,000 men, who occupy all the …around the capital in a circle of six …s. The advanced posts are within two …s of Lisbon. In Alentejo, the Algarves …, and other provinces of the kingdom, …llas in favour of Don Miguel are in… …ng daily.

LATER FROM LONDON.

…the packet ship *Philadelphia*, the Edi… …of the New York Gazette have received …ion papers to the 20th of September, in… …e, being *five days later than their pre…* …advices. The accounts from Portugal …ot of a very satisfactory character. The …se of Bourmont before Lisbon appears …correct, although the French account, …from the *Gazette de France* of the 17th, …will be found among the selections) *the advantage* to the Miguelite forces. …must be remembered that this paper is …our of Miguel.

…e *government cutter* Magpie arrived at …outh on the 18th from Lisbon and O… …, with dates of the 4th and 11th. She …ht intelligence that Bourmont was with… …o leagues of Lisbon, and an attack, it …xpected, would take place in a few days. …Pedroit forces had increased their num… …and it was generally thought a powerful …effective resistance would be made. The …sh squadron had dropped down the river …otect British subjects in case of need. …Pantaloon was hourly expected in Eng… …and it was thought she would bring an …ont of a battle.

…he accounts from Oporto, says the London …ald of the 20th, though operations in that …ter are upon a scale of diminished impor…, are not entirely devoid of interest. …Stubbs, by driving the enemy farther in …e country, from a late successful attempt …hich he had just returned at the date of …e accounts, has tranquillized the fears of …people of Oporto at being deprived of so …e a portion of the garrison, and material …assured the safety of the place itself. …ps still continued to be sent from the …h for the defence of the capital.

…he London Globe of the 19th, has the fol…ing paragraph respecting the attack on …on, which is very favourable to the cause …Donna Maria:—

…t is with great pleasure we announce that …ial accounts have been received fully con…ing the news in the telegraphic communi… …on to the French Government from Bay…, of complete repulse at every point of …shal Bourmont before Lisbon on the eve… …g of the 5th inst. No men could behave …ter than the trained bands of Lisbon, and …ing the whole of the conflict the most per…t tranquillity reigned in the city, where …are enthusiastic in favour of the queen. …hen this account was written (the 6th inst.) …arcely a Miguelite was to be seen, and all …s courage and alacrity, in preparation for …y repetition of the attack which might be …tured. What is here stated may be fully …ied on.

…The Emperor of Russia was not expected …return to St. Petersburg till about the 20th …October.

…Sir John Stevenson, the celebrated musical …mposer, recently died at the residence of …s sister in Ireland.

…A London paper of the 18th remarks— …onday the American packet ship Camillus, …apt. Niven, with 121 passengers for New… …ork, dropped down from Greenock to Gou… …ock bay. The principal part of the passen…rs are females, sent for either by their pa…nts or those to whom betrothed. Before the …Camillus left New York, 60 berths were en…aged.

…It is stated in the Brussels Papers that Don Pedro has given his consent to the marriage of his daughter to the Duke of Leutchemberg. The king of Sweden, whose son is married to a sister of the Duke, was the match maker.

The German Papers continue to dwell upon the state of Switzerland, and repeat the account, already published, of the order for countermanding the military occupation of Neufchatel, in consequence of its compliance with the demands of the Swiss Diet, saving the sovereign rights of the King of Prussia.

Accounts from Sumatra mention that the island was in a very unsettled state, and that the Malays were daily becoming more treacherous, and several small detachments of the Dutch had been cut off and massacred. The crop of coffee was a very good one, the Government intended to sell about 160,000 piculs.

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 16—The Queen of Portugal and suite, embarked for Lisbon at 2 o'clock this afternoon, on board the steam boat Soho, which proceeded down the bay an hour afterwards. The Soho was fitted up in the most splendid style for the accommodation of the royal party, and is accompanied by two other government steamers as an escort, which carry numerous passengers. Up to the hour of her departure, the young queen received the utmost attention that could be shown to her in England.

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 5.—By a recent order of the Board of Health here, no vessel from Holland or Belgium will be admitted into this port without first performing a quarantine at a foul lazerette, Another order issued yesterday excludes vessels from Spain westward of this as far as Portugal, excepting Cadiz, Tarifa and Algesiras, and those from the two first places to be subject to seven days quarantine.

From the Gazette de France of the 17th.

FRENCH ACCOUNT OF BOURMONT'S ATTACK.

We have this moment received the following details of the attack on Lisbon by Marshal Bourmont.

Accounts from Lisbon, dated the 6th, have arrived to day at Paris The following is the most important part of their contents:—

On the 5th, Marshal Bourmont at the head of a corps of between 6,000 and 7,000 men attacked the city on the north side, by Arroios and Val de Peicira. This attack, which was made only to draw the enemy's force to that point, completely succeeded in this object.

At the moment that the troops were making the greatest efforts at that extremity of the city, the other extremity (that is to say, towards the sea. Belam, Ajuda, and Alcantara,) was occupied by the Royal troops which overthrew all that opposed them. The feigned attack on the north side, was, however, very sanguinary. Marshal Bourmont having been informed that the part of the city, which he intended to occupy, was definitively taken possession of, immediately suspended the attack towards the evening, having obtained the result which he aimed at.

It is affirmed that Don Pedro was present in the action, and that an officer of Engineers, belonging to his Staff, was killed at his side. Many officers of distinction of Pedro's army, have fallen. It seems that its loss amounted to 600 men, killed and wounded.—The royal army has also suffered much from the unyielding intrepidity of the soldiers, who rushed with the utmost fury on the Pedrottes.

At the departure of the Messenger every body expected a general attack. The part of the city occupied by the royal army, is that which defends Lisbon towards the sea, where the forts of the Tagus, such as St. Julien, Bugio. Belem, &c., are situated, and which are, doubtless in the possession of the royal army

We may expect every moment to receive at Paris the definitive news of the complete capture of Lisbon, and the capitulation of Don Pedro.

The National of the same date, says the Gazette de France, gives some details of the affairs, which is said to have taken place under the walls of Lisbon on the 5th inst., but it does not state the source from which it derived them. This is the bulletin which was circulated on Change to day. It is to be observed that whenever we are without news from Portugal by way of England, which is the most certain and almost always the most expeditious, reports unfavourable to the cause of Donna Maria are circulated, and gain sufficient credit to affect the Portguese loan; this is probably all that is desired by those who have invented them.

The Evening Ministerial Journal is silent with respect to the affairs of Portugal. The Messenger, justly observes that it is impossible but that Admiral Napier's fleet should have acted a part in the affair mentioned by the Gazette, hence it appears that the news is false.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—The Gazette de France states that it has received accounts of the late affair before Lisbon, which states that Marshal Bourmont, having succeeded in deceiving the forces of Don Pedro, by a feigned attack on the north of the town by Arosos and Valde Pereira, took advantage of the comparatively undefended state of the other extremity, near the sea, and occupied Belem, Ajuda, and Alcantara. The contest however, on the former point, was so severe that 600 of Don Pedro's army, and a very great number of that of Don Miguel were killed, and it was said that an aid de camp of Don Pedro was killed by his side.—When the courier left, a general attack on the city was hourly expected. We should observe, however, that it appears scarcely possible that a courier should have arrived from Bayonne with these despatches and the Ministerial Evening Journals make no mention of any fresh account having been received

Extract of a letter of the 13th inst. from Antwerp:—'all the fortifications of the citadel are now under repair. A great number of workmen are engaged in battery. M. Dubosh, Major of the engineer corps, has received orders from the Minister of War to hasten the repair and armament of all the forts on the Scheldt.

The Nuremberg Correspondent of the 12th, inst. contains the following of the 8th from Berlin.—The stay of the Emperor of Russia at Munchengroz, will probably not exceed four days. His Majesty and suite are afterwards expected in this capital, where the guards and some other regiments will be collected to execute military manœvres from the 18th to the 20th.

The Emperor will also find here his august consort, who will remain a short time longer at Berlin, whilst the absence of the monarch from Russia, according to the promise made by him to the Senate, is not to exceed one month.

The Berlin State Gazette of the 11th instant, says: The Emperor of Russia, in consequence of a slight indisposition, left Schwedt for Bohemia, only at half past seven o'clock on the morning of the 9th. It appears that the Crown Prince will accompany his Imperial Majesty as far as Frankfort on the Oder. The Emperor will thence proceed to Goriliz, where his august sister, the Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar and consort have arrived to meet him. Among the arrivals at Berlin are the Crown Princes, the Princes William, Charles, and Albert of Prussia, with their consorts, the hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Mecklenburg Schwrin, and M de Ribeaupterre, from Schwedt. Count de Witt, Military Governor of Warsaw, has left Berlin for Warsaw.'

The Hague, Sept. 16.—Baron Verstolk von Soelen, Minister for Foreign Affairs, and one of his Majesty's Plenipotentiaries in London, will probably arrive to-day in the Batavier steamboat, and is expected here during the adjournment of the London Conference, to give the government information respecting the state of the negotiations.

Sept. 17 —Baron Verstolk von Soelen arrived here yesterday evening.

According to the last accounts from Java, of the 1st of May, General Riesz had been appointed by the Governor General to go with about 1000 men to Padang in order to put an end to the war on the coast of Sumatra. The Governor General himself intended to go thither six weeks later, in order to regulate the internal administration.

Odessa, Sept. 3.—The environs of Odessa present a melancholy spectacle this year. A winter without snow and the drought at the beginning of the season, have destroyed the hopes of the farmer. The parched fields are covered with yellow grass, and some straw without ears. This bad result of the harvest is the cause of the high price of some kinds of corn. The scarcity is so great that several merchants are preparing to import oats and barley from Constantinople.

Two o'clock.—We have *no accounts* in the city, as yet, of any arrivals from Portugal.

A letter in town from Cintra, of the 25th last, stating that Lord W. Russell was obliged to leave that town, as Bourmont's troops were on the point of entering it.

The London Herald, in giving the following letter from Brussels, remarks, that Europe at present is full of combustible materials.

'*Brussels, Sept.* 17.—We have received to-day some important news from the Congress at Bohemia. Our correspondent states that a long and circumstantial note was addressed by the King of Holland to the Monarchs, detailing the origin and progress of the Belgian rebellion; laying great stress on the reliance which he placed on the treaties of Vienna. He then states that the majority of the Belgians took no part in the revolution, and that the greater portion of the wealth and respectability of the nation would gladly see a return of the Nassau family. His Dutch Majesty, after protesting against the determination of a portion of the Conference assembled in London, to act as arbitrators instead of mediators, demands that the treaties of Vienna be put in force, and that he be assisted in recovering his lost kingdom. Previous to the forwarding of this note to the Congress, a copy was submitted to the courts of Austria and Prussia; and it is positively asserted that these Powers promised to support the pretensions of the writer. The King of Prussia, who has hitherto acted a double part, is now convinced that he must make a decided choice in his future politics, and either link himself with the Liberal party, or support the Emperors of Austria and Russia in their political crusade. On the authority of the writer above alluded to, it appears certain that Frederick has at length decided on joining the Northern Powers, and entering seriously into their plans.—The Dutch note not having been taken into consideration. it was resolved to support the King of Holland, and, in the event of an intervention by any Power, to consider such an act a declaration of war against all the parties whose signatures were attached to a treaty offensive and defensive to be formed on this basis.

The question having been well considered previous to the meeting of the Monarchs, and all the preliminary articles having been agreed to, the Emperor of Russia sent from St. Petersburg despatches to Prince Lieven, with instructions in conformity with the intended arrangement. And I know for certain that the Belgic Government received this day at noon despatches from London of so unpleasant a nature, that a Minister of the Crown declared 'general war was inevitable.' Our accounts from Holland fully corroborate all that I have stated. 'Never,' says a correspondent from the Hague, 'were we so soon certain of the powerful assistance of the Cabinets of St. Petersburg and Vienna as at this moment.'

The increased force of cavalry which Austria continues to pour into the Tyrol, particularly near the frontiers of Switzerland, will not fail to attract the notice of the political world. I feel certain that Austria has long been preparing for a general movement; and last year, I gave it as the opinion of the best informed, that the close of the year 1833, would bring forth some decided plans from the Northern Powers.

LATER FROM FRANCE.

By the ship Empress. Capt. Hartshorn, from Bordeaux, Bordeaux papers to the 20th Sept. have been received, being two days later than those from which we yesterday gave extracts. They contain some further accounts of the attack of Bourmont on Lisbon on the 5th September, and from particulars mentioned, it appears that the Miguelites have locked up Don Pedro in Lisbon, as closely as they did in Oporto; Lisbon is, however, not a fortified town, and should Bourmont have, as has been stated, under his command 20,000 regular troops, and Don Pedro but 8,000, the position of the latter will become very critical, unless England hastens to his assistance.

There is daily increased probability that the expected death of the King of Spain will involve the whole of the peninsula in a civil war.

TO RENT,

THE Office near the Court House, lately occupied by Spragg Harwood, Esq. For terms apply to

WILLIAM BISHOP.

Oct. 31.

RICHARD THOMPSON,
PAINTER AND GLAZIER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public that he has removed from his former residence near the Bail Room to the House in the vicinity of the Bath, to the South-west of the Court house, where he may be found at all times, and he will be happy to receive any orders in his line of business

Oct. 31.

CONSTABLES' SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by Robert Brome Esq a justice of the peace for Anne Arundel county, I have seized and taken in execution, the following property of John Chase, to wit:

One Horse, one Cow and Calf, Fodder-House, Household and Kitchen Furniture, as also all his right, title and interest, in a Tract or parcel of Land, binding on Dividing Creek, containing on or about 100 Acres,

seized and taken as the property of said Chase, and will be sold to satisfy a debt due George W Linstead, Adm'r. of William Linstead and I hereby give notice that on Friday the 22d day of November next, I shall offer at public sale, to the highest bidder, the above described property, to satisfy the debt aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Terms Cash.

ORLANDO HANCOCK, Constable.

Oct. 31.

CONSTABLES' SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by Nathan Shipley, Esq. a justice of the peace for Anne-Arundel county, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of James Fisher, I have taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest, of said Fisher, in and to a

TRACT OF LAND,

containing about Fifty Acres, about five miles from Lisbon. Taken to satisfy a debt due J. W. Rogerse—and I hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY the 22d day of November next, I shall offer at public sale, on the premises, the above mentioned land. Sale to take place at 11 o'clock Terms cash.

STEPHEN WRIGHT, Constable.

Oct. 31

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be offered at public (or Private) Sale, on Monday the 25th day of November, 1833, a part of the Personal Estate of Samuel Owings, of Thos. deceased, of Anne Arundel county consisting of

Negroes, 17 head of Horses, among which are three fine Saddle Horses, first rate Brood Mares, and Colts, a large stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, two Yoke well broke Oxen, Wheat, Rye and Oats, Corn, and Corn Fodder Rye in the ground, Tobacco in the House, Potatoes, 1 Set Blacksmith's Tools, Carpenter's Tools, Farming Utensils Household and Kitchen Furniture &c.

On a credit of six months for all sums of Twenty Dollars and upwards, the purchaser giving bond, with good and sufficient security, bearing interest from the day of sale, all sums below Twenty Dollars the cash to be paid. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM OWINGS, } Ex'rs.
HUMPHREY DORSEY, }

Oct. 31.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. ANN HOLLAND, begs leave, respectfully to notify her former friends and the public, that she has been at considerable expense in repairing and making more comfortable her Establishment, for the reception and accommodation of Members of the General Assembly, and others whose business calls them to Annapolis, and assures those who may patronize her that the same attention shall be paid to their comfort and convenience which has heretofore regulated her conduct.

It is scarcely necessary to state, that her house is in the immediate vicinity of the State House, and the Public Offices, which renders it the more convenient to those having business with either.

She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage—and has taken the liberty of forwarding a copy of this notice to her Old Friends.

October 17.

GEORGE M'NEIR,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

HAS just returned from New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, where he has supplied himself, direct from the importer, with a LARGE and HANDSOME assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERS AND VESTINGS

In his assortment there is to be found all colours and quality. He invites his friends and the public, to whom he feels himself under many obligations, to call and examine for themselves, as to price and quality.

ALSO:

An assortment of GLOVES, STOCKS, SUSPENDERS and SILK HOSE, &c. &c.

Oct. 17. tf.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery of the state of Maryland, bearing date the tenth instant, the subscriber will expose to public sale, on the premises, on Tuesday the 5th day of November next, at 12 o'clock, that farm near the head of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, which belonged to the late Henry Evans, and adjoining the farms of Joseph Evans, Joseph Hopkins, and Capt. Gantt; this farm is composed of parts of two tracts of land, the one called "White Hall," and the other "What You Will" and contains about

254 ACRES.

This land is sold clear of the dower of Catherine Evans, the widow of the late Henry Evans.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE: one third of the purchase money to be paid on or before the final ratification of the sale; one third thereof twelve months after the sale; and the remaining one third, eighteen months after the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers to give bond, with security, to be approved of by the Trustee, for the payment of the instalments, with interest from the day of sale.

On payment of the whole purchase money, with interest, and not before, the Trustee is authorized to convey the land, clear of all claim of the parties and of the widow's dower, as above mentioned

CHARLES R. STEWART, Trustee.

Oct. 24—ts.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 18, 1833.

IN pursuance of a Resolution of the General Assembly, passed at December session, 1830, notice is hereby given, that sealed proposals, with accompanying samples, will be received at this office, until the last Monday in December next, for furnishing the stationary &c. mentioned in the annexed list, for the use of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government of this state, for the year 1834.

THO: CULBRETH, Clerk of the Council.

LIST OF ARTICLES WANTED.

80 Reams Quarto Post—different qualities,
3 Reams Foolscap—different qualities,
2 Reams Demy—different qualities,
5 do Cartridge do. do.
5000 Quills, do. do.
10 Gallons Ink, in bottles,
10 lbs. Red Sealing Wax,
10 lbs. Red Wafers,
2 Groce Red Tape,
1 Groce Bobbin, half round and half flat,
1 Groce Sail Needles—large size,
1 do. Paper Folders,
1 do. Letter Seals,
20 lbs. Black Sand.

Oct. 24.—3w.

☞To be published once a week for three successive weeks, in the Maryland Republican and Gazette, Annapolis; the Patriot, Chronicle and Gazette, Baltimore; and in the Examiner and Herald, Frederick.

$100 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from Alfred Sellman, living on Rhode River, in A. Arundel county, a Negro Man named

TOM,

about 40 years of age, very black, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, had on when he left home a straw hat, a dark blue and white cotton jacket, and a pair of white yarn pantaloons. He left home on the 30th September.

Twenty Dollars will be given if taken in the county; Fifty Dollars in any other part of the State, and One Hundred Dollars if taken out of the State and secured, so that I get him again.

ALFRED SELLMAN.

Oct. 10—tf.

CASH IN MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a number of Slaves of both sexes, for which he will pay in Cash a higher price than any other purchaser in the market. Persons having them to dispose of will communicate with him at Mr. James Hunter's Tavern.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Annapolis Oct. 24—tf.

CHANCERY SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on Friday the first day of November next, at 12 o'clock M. at the court house door, in the city of Annapolis, all that tract or parcel of land, lying and being in A. Arundel county, called

ANDERSON'S DISTANT WALKS,

containing One Hundred and Thirty-two acres of Land, more or less. This land is at present in the occupation of Mr. Joseph Nicholson, and is supposed to be in a good state of improvement. Persons desirous of purchasing are requested to visit the premises before the day of sale. The terms of sale are cash, to be paid on the day of sale.

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER.

Oct. 10—ts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

Lines, by Mrs. Balmanno, on the Horticultural Exhibition at Geneva, New-York, in September 1833:—

Nature! how beautiful! ah, who may gaze
On these thy gorgeous treasures round him piled,
Nor with deep fervour their Creator Praise,
Perfect in all his works—pure—undefiled.

What perfumes breathe—what colours meet the eye,
The Dahlia, gem-like, in its velvet fold;
Melon and Peach, with Grapes of Tyrian dye,
The ruby Nectarine and Quince of gold.

To grace imperial Autumn's golden reign,
The lovely Summer still her garland brings,
Wreathes his bright spoils with many a Woodbine chain,
And 'mongst his fruits, her faint sweet Roses flings.

Sunn'd in her smiles the Lily lifts its head,
The Alcea blooms—the Oleander tow'rs—
Myrtles and Jesmines their rich perfumes shed,
And in pale radience shines the Orange flowers.

Blended with Snowberries that gleam afar,
Like pearls, design'd some beauty's hair to braid,
The China-Aster's many-colored star,
In all its varied splendor stands display'd.

And like small jewels in a chaplet set,
Blooms, too the bright Geranium and sweet Pea—
Violets and Princes—Daisies—Mignonette—
And the dark Pink's superb embroidery.

Nor these alone—but all that Autumn yields
Of grand or excellent in fruit and flower,
The stately growth of gardens, orchards, fields,
Tokens of Earth's full plenteousness and power.

In such a scene, O Nature! who may stand,
Nor feel his spirit swell adoring thee!
Who crown'st with blessings thus, his native land,
The proud, the beautiful, the brave, the *free*.

ADDRESS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society have deemed it proper, at this time, to anticipate the usual period of their Annual Report—and in the address which they now submit to the members of the Society, and the friends of Colonization generally, they propose to state particularly what they have done in the execution of the trust reposed in them, with a view of obtaining that co-operation and assistance which are essential to the successful prosecution of their labours.

It is already known that the Maryland State Colonization Society was formed in January 1831, auxiliary to the objects of the American Colonization Society; but differing from all other auxiliaries, inasmuch as its constitution required, that the funds raised in Maryland should be appropriated, by the Society, within the limits of the State. Immediately after its organization an agent was appointed to form auxiliaries and disseminate information upon the subject. In October, 1831, the Orion was fitted out by the State Society in Baltimore, and sailed for Monrovia, with Dr. James Hall and thirty-one emigrants. At the December session of the Legislature succeeding, the State embarked nobly in the great cause, and made its munificent donation of two hundred thousand dollars for the transportation and reception of emigrants in Africa; and the state society was incorporated with ample powers to accomplish the ends which it had in view.

It was early foreseen that a difficulty would arise in the limited capacity of the present settlements to receive emigrants from Maryland to the extent that, hereafter, might be desirable. The parent society acting for the entire Union, was bound to apportion the number of emigrants that Liberia was capable of accommodating, among the applicants from the different states; when, if the quota of Maryland should not be equal to her demand, a check might be given to emigration, at times when it might be most prejudicial. Indeed, a very small increase of the number of emigrants would have produced this effect during the present year. With a view, therefore, to this anticipated emergency, the state society determined to form a new colony, which, increasing in its capacity to receive in the same proportion that the spirit of emigration increased at home, would be the means of placing the state beyond the reach of any circumstances over which it, or the state society, could have no control.

There were reasons, besides that above mentioned, which particularly moved the state society to undertake, by itself, the establishment of a new settlement under its own auspices. It had so happened, that the present colony of Liberia had assumed rather a commercial character in the course of its brief, but valuable, existence. The wealth, that some of its settlers had acquired, was owing to the trade which they carried on with the natives and with the vessels that frequented their harbour. It was the desire of the Maryland State Society to see agriculture made the object of primary importance—not only as placing the means of their own sustenance in the hands of the colonists and rendering them independent of remote places of the native inhabitants for food; but because nine-tenths if not a far greater proportion, of the emigrants from this country would make better farmers than traders, besides which, instead of having all their bad feelings brought into play by the artifices of a petty native traffic, engendering vicious habits by the intervals of idleness that it afforded, the emigrants, finding employment, in agricultural pursuits, from the moment of their arrival, and occupied with healthful labour, would have their minds in the best state to receive and preserve those sentiments of religion and morality, which it was the wish of the state society should form the character of the population. It was believed also that an agricultural community, spreading itself to the interior, would not only present better examples to the surrounding heathen, whom it was designed to bring to Gospel light, but would afford greater facilities for a rapidly increasing emigration from this country, than could be afforded by trading towns, however prosperous they might be. Of the soundness of these views, the Board of Managers had ample assurance, in the endeavours of the parent society to introduce an agricultural spirit into Liberia.

There was another object, which the board of managers thought of much importance, and which they proposed to combine with emigration from Maryland; and which could be best effected *at the commencement of a settlement*, and for which exclusive control was necessary. This was the establishment of the temperance principle, as a fundamental one—prohibiting any person from leaving Maryland for Africa, who would not first agree to forbear the use of ardent spirits, except in case of sickness; and holding any person ineligible to office in the colonial government, who either used or trafficked in it. An opportunity was offered of founding a nation upon the principle of temperance, and the board of managers thought it wise to lay hold of it.

It must not for a moment be supposed, that, in determining to form a new settlement, under the auspices of the state society and subject to its control, the board of managers intended either rivalry or opposition, in the remotest degree, to the American Colonization Society. On the contrary, the board of managers held in too high esteem the labours of *the fathers of colonization—they found themselves profiting by their experience too often*, to be influenced by any other motive than the ardent desire to co-operate in the most efficient manner in the great object of their labours. This, it was believed, after the experience of fifteen years, since the founding of the institution could be best effected by each state's undertaking the scheme of colonization within its confines. This had been done by the Maryland society in 1831, with results that never could have been anticipated, under the system, which imposed upon the board at Washington duties, in regard to informing the people, that could only be accomplished by state societies, not existing for the collection of funds only, but interested in the application of those funds for the immediate benefit of the contributors. It was also believed, that the entire success of colonization in Maryland would do more to enlist the whole country in the cause, than the removal of twice the number of emigrants in the same period to Africa, taken indiscriminately wherever offered throughout the Union. That Maryland might be made a non-slaveholding state, was admitted, and the board of managers, in determining to establish a new settlement, felt satisfied that they were adopting the best, if not the only means, by which under existing circumstances, it could be accomplished.

The next question that presented itself was the selection of a site for the new colony: and, after the most full and careful deliberation, the Board of Managers selected Cape Palmas, or its immediate vicinity. The coast of Africa, after pursuing a southeast direction from the Rio Grande, passing by Sierra Leone, Cape Mount, Monrovia, Grand Bassa, and Cestos river, here turns to the east-northeast, towards Cape Three Points, the mouth of the Niger, and Fernando Po in the Bight of Biafra. The return voyage from Cape Palmas to the United States or Europe, is at all times easy, the trade winds being constant and regular from the north-west: but from the leeward, or eastward, towards the mouth of the Niger, out of the reach of the trades, the prevalence of calms and currents render a return to the windward round Cape Palmas extremely long and tedious. The position of Cape Palmas, alone, is, therefore, sufficient to make it, one day, a most important commercial depot. All the vessels destined for the Niger must pass by it on their way from Europe or America; and the delay and uncertainty of a voyage to the east of it will, no doubt, in many cases, make it the place of deposit or exchange for European or American manufactures, the further transportation of which will either be, by land, towards the interior, or, by the coasting trade of the colony, to the great river of central Africa.

The temperature of Cape Palmas is about the same as at Monrovia. In point of health, it is believed to possess superior advantages. Dr. Hall, the physician, who went out in the Orion, and who resided for upwards of two years at Monrovia, explored the coast from that place to Cape Lahou, considerably to the east of Cape Palmas, and stated the fact, from his own experience and observation, that a vessel rarely entered Monrovia roads from the windward about Rio Grande, Nunez or Pongas, in a healthy condition; while, on the contrary, a case of sickness as rarely came to his knowledge on board vessels returning from the leeward about Cape Palmas. Captain Spence, an English gentleman, who has for fourteen years maintained a settlement at the the mouth of the Cestos river, between Bassa and Cape Palmas, informed Dr. Hall, that during his long residence there, he had often had occasion to employ on shore masters of vessels and their crews direct from Europe, and that they had frequently remained on shore for weeks, and even months, and that during the whole time, but few cases of disease had occurred among foreigners, which could in any degree be attributed to the climate.' At the present settlements, the danger to foreigners from remaining on shore a single night is well known. These facts may be accounted for upon an inspection of the map of Africa, where it will be seen, that from the Senegal, north of Cape Verd, to the St. Pauls, in the present colony, the country is intersected with rivers rising far in the interior—as the Gambia, the Domingo, Rio Grande, Nunez, Pongas, Kabba, Sierra Leone, Karamanka and Pissou,—all bringing to the ocean vast quantities of alluvial deposit, to create and give rank luxuriance to the mangrove swamps, the supposed prolific cause of disease,—while from St. Pauls, round by Cape Palmas, to the Assinee, near Cape Three Points, no rivers of any length appear upon the map.

One of the greatest advantages, however, next to its healthiness, that Cape Palmas possesses, is the facility with which agriculture may be pursued there. 'All the rice,' says Dr. Hall, in a letter dated July, 1832, 'now used by the few emigrants on hand, and by most of the old colonists, is shipped from Cape Palmas. Our schooner is hardly able to supply the demand, and in fact does not.' 'To give some idea of the comparative importance of Monrovia and Cape Palmas,' continues Dr. Hall, 'I will just say, that the object of my last voyage down the coast, was the purchase of rice. We used all exertions, at every town, between Monrovia and Cape Palmas, to accomplish our object, but a sufficiency of rice to support a crew could not be obtained on our passage down. We arrived at Cape Palmas, and in three days received on board two hundred bushels. We then weighed anchor, and dropped about fifty miles to the leeward, and received two hundred bushels more. While lying at these two places, we saw and spoke two Spanish vessels, an English ship and brig, and an American barque, all of which were filling with rice—and, in fact, no vessel, homeward bound, passes the Cape without receiving a few hundred bushels of rice, either for this port, (Monrovia) Cape Verds, or the West India Islands.'

'The face of the country' continues Dr. Hall, 'is entirely different from that around Monrovia. As far as the eye can reach, it is open, and in a great degree cultivated; and no part is covered with that dense, impenetrable undergrowth so prejudical to agriculture and extensive inland communication, as with us (at Monrovia.)

'As regards the advantages of locating the town itself, I think there are superior at Cape Palmas to any other section of the coast. At the southernmost point, where the promontory is connected with the main land, is located Cape Town, as it is called. This overlooks the south anchorage or roads. From this point the Cape runs in a northwest direction parallel with the windward coast terminating very abruptly in almost perpendicular inaccessible cliffs, forming between this and the main a fine secure bay, where all small vessels which the Colony may possess, can have, in the worst seasons, a perfectly secure harbour. A small river empties into the bay at its head or eastern extremity.

'I shall advise,' says Dr. Hall, 'the purchase of the whole of this cape, including the town, bay, and as much of the surrounding country as practicable. The town would do well for emigrants, until they could have time and means to erect a more suitable one. The highest point, or extremity of the promontory, is cleared, but not occupied. It is about one hundred feet above the level of the sea, and a small fortification here, with a few good guns, would effectually command the bay, the roads, the native town, and, in fact, the whole surrounding country, within cannon shot. Should the natives wish to retain their town, still the point ought to be secured and fortified, as it would completely cover the settlement, which would, in that case, be made on the opposite side of the bay, at the mouth of the river.'

In another part of his letter, after, speaking of several points between Monrovia and Cape Palmas, Dr. Hall says: "But the object paramount to every other connected with the Society, on this side of the Atlantic, appears to have been entirely overlooked; I mean the purchase of Cape Palmas."

The account thus given by Dr. Hall, from his own observations, is fully confirmed by the testimony of other persons, who have either visited Cape Palmas, or who have made it a subject of inquiry from traders on the coast. Indeed, for five years, Cape Palmas has been spoken of as a fit site for a new settlement, and during that time every opportunity had been taken to obtain information respecting it, and now when the Board of Managers find it necessary to make a selection, its position, agricultural advantages, health, soil, and climate, constitute the best reasons for their choice of it. Its commercial advantages, also, are important; for although agriculture will be the object of peculiar solicitude, yet commerce will have every facility afforded to it, and will secure, that trade and constant intercourse with the United States, which will multiply the facilities of emigration to such a degree, that when the colony offers sufficient inducements, numbers of emigrants will, at their own cost, seek the shores of Africa, with the same eagerness, that the natives of Europe, with far less reason to emigrate, now seek the shores of America.

The site of the new colony having been thus fixed upon, Dr. Hall, who had returned to this country, was selected as the first agent of the Board of Managers in Africa. His knowledge of the territory in question; his acquaintance with the manners and customs of the natives; his skill in the diseases of the country; and the high character, which he bore among all the emigrants in Liberia, recommended him strongly to the Board. He is now preparing for his departure, with the first expedition this fall.

The expedition will be made in a vessel, calculated to accommodate comfortably from seventy one to one hundred emigrants. About twenty-five of these will be taken from this country; and the remainder will be selected from among such of our already acclimated emigrants in Liberia, as may be willing to remove. The vessel will take out the merchandise required to pay for the territory, arms and ammunition, provisions for six months, the frames of a store and agency house, tools, agricultural implements, in fact every thing that may be necessary to meet the wants of the emigrants on their arrival. After receiving at Monrovia and Bassa, the settlers from these places, the vessel will proceed to Cape Palmas, and remain there until a stockade is erected, cannon mounted, &c. and the settlement made. Expedition will then follow expedition, as the capacity of the colony to receive them will justify. Every emigrant will receive his land immediately on his arrival, and every proper aid will be afforded him, in the first instance, to get it at once under cultivation. When the first settlement has become strong enough, another stockade will be built at a suitable distance, around which, new farms will cluster, then another and another, radiating from a common centre; the stockades being as it were the citadels, to which, as to the 'stations,' in the early settlement of America, the neighbouring agriculturist may retreat on any occasion for alarm. In this way will the capacity of the colony to receive new emigrants be rapidly increased, the agricultural habits of the colonist will be secured, opportunities for civilizing and christianizing the heathen will be afforded; and the cost to this country, for some time, of maintaining the new emigrants, until acclimated, will be materially diminished if not wholly avoided.

These are the plans of the Board of Managers, with regard to the settlement at Cape Palmas. They feel most truly gratified in being able *at this early date*, to inform the Society, that the American Board of Missions have so far approved the location, and the principles upon which the new settlement is to be made, as to have directed their first missionary to Africa to make an establishment at Cape Palmas, for the commencement of a system of missionary labour, which, while its more peculiar object will be the instruction of the heathen, will nevertheless exercise the most salutary influence on the morals and habits of the colonists.

There is another subject, connected with *state colonization*, which is here important to notice. It has been charged, again and again, against the general scheme, that its tendencies were to perpetuate slavery: and, at this moment, both in this country and in Europe, there are those who [illegible] the labours of men like Finley, Caldwell, Harper, Ayres, Ashmun, Key, [illegible] Anderson and Randall, as leading to [illegible] end. Unfounded as is the charge, it [illegible] believers.—The colonization law [illegible] and is based upon a far different principle [illegible] the migration of slaves is expressly [illegible], and the transportation of those [illegible] anticipated is amply provided for. [illegible] ance therefore, with the general [illegible] of the public, and anxious that [illegible] in the state should be relieved [illegible] imputation put upon the cause, the [illegible] accompanying this address were unanimously adopted, avowing that the [illegible] of slavery in Maryland was the [illegible] of the Society's existence. The [illegible] property in slaves was recognized by [illegible] of the country, and all their munificence clustered around it. It was admitted that it could only be touched by the voluntary action of those immediately interested in it. But the Board of Managers believed that the time had nearly arrived when this action would take place in Maryland; and when it was determined to avow the extirpation of slavery in the state as an object worthy of every exertion, although it was with a confidence in success, yet it was with a full conviction that it could only be brought about, in the words of the resolutions by which its address to the understanding and experience of the people, and by advocating and supporting colonization as the best, truest and most efficient auxiliary of freedom, under existing circumstances.' Any other course would be as inconsistent with the feelings of the state, as injurious to the very class intended to be benefited.

The views of the board of managers extended still further, with reference to the general scheme of colonization. The system which they prefer, and which they suggest, in the hope of seeing it carried into effect, is one which gives to each state, what Maryland has already assumed, the sole management of colonization within its confines—those states having emigrants to send to Liberia, sending them for such reasons as please them—those states having no emigrants for Africa, but which are willing to contribute their money to the cause of colonization, selecting for themselves the particular objects, or the peculiar views, connected with the subject, which they are most desirous to advance, and contributing accordingly—it being a rule to avoid interfering, by word or deed, with the subject of slavery in other states. When each state thus holds colonization in its own keeping, it will cease to be an object of dislike or apprehension to any one of them. It will no longer be the pretence for raising the cry of interference, on the part of the north, with the slavery of the south, which has already excited such angry feelings, and which threatened at one time to jeopardize the continuance of the Union itself. The philanthropy of the north will still have ample room for its best efforts under such a system. Maryland has avowed the principle which the north has long contended for, as the proper basis of colonization; and her state society, in its exertions to add another non-slaveholding state to the Union, will present as interesting an object to the friends of colonization northward, as has ever yet claimed their attention since the first promulgation of the scheme. Other slave holding states will follow the example of Maryland, and all the sooner for being let alone. Any attempt, on the part of the north, to procure the avowal, in the parent society, of principles obnoxious to the south, could only succeed after a bitter contest, and would, if successful, be followed by the withdrawal of nearly all, if not all, the slave-holding states from any participation *in the general design*—while the success of the south in such a contest, would perhaps be followed by the north's withholding that assistance which it has heretofore so liberally afforded. Separate state action upon the subject, however, as in Maryland, will at once abate all irritating questions connected with the subject between the north and south, without losing a single friend to colonization; and to the system that secures this, coincident, as it will be, with the course pursued by Maryland, the board of Managers will give their most hearty concurrence.

The Board of Managers have thus stated their views and declared their plans; and they now call for aid from the members of the society throughout the state, and from [illegible] friends of colonization generally. Ample [illegible] is the endowment of the Legislature, it is [illegible] united in the objects of its application. [illegible] pay for the transportation of emigrants, [illegible] to provide for their reception in Africa, [illegible] the duties of the managers of the state's [illegible] For the erection of schools, the supplying [illegible] teachers, the encouragement of agricul[illegible] the defence and good government of the co[illegible] ny, and the many wants of a young [illegible] in a strange land—all these require, in [illegible] outset, funds, which Philanthropy must [illegible] nish:—and, with a humble reliance for [illegible] cess upon the goodness of that Divine Be[illegible] who has watched over the infant settle[illegible] of Liberia, until it has become a shining pr[illegible] of the practicability of colonization, the [illegible] of directors make their present appeal—[illegible] only in behalf of Maryland, but of Africa—[illegible] not only for the removal of an evil from [illegible] country, but for the spread of civilization [illegible] the Gospel through a benighted land.

On behalf of the Board of Managers.
GEO. HOFFMAN, Pres't.

Extract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, October [illegible]

Resolved, That this board trusts that the contemplated settlement on Cape Palmas, by Maryland colonists under the auspices of the Maryland State Society, will effectually promote the great object of that Society in relation to their own state, and prove to our country at large, the great benefits of the colonization scheme, and contribute to the civilization and happiness of the African Continent.

Resolved further, That this board is willing that the Maryland Society shall locate their emigrants (until prepared to make a settlement of their own) either at Monrovia, Grand Bassa, upon the same terms and conditions, and subject to the same regulations that now exist as to their colonists settled at Monrovia, under the resolution of this board passed 24th May last.

A true copy from the minutes.
P. R. FENDALL, Assistant Sec'y.

LINNÆAN BOTANIC GARDEN AND NURSERIES,
FLUSHING, NEAR NEW YORK.

WILLIAM PRINCE & SONS, address to the public, that, from the increase of their Establishment, they are enabled to furnish such Trees of the various kinds [illegible] cannot fail to give satisfaction by their superior size, vigour, &c. and their Nurseries at present contain more than a million of Trees and Plants in the most thrifty state. Among these are the 50,000 Pear trees of 3 and 4 years growth, from the graft, comprising the most choice new Fall and other varieties of modern origin. The new Catalogues, with the reduced prices, will be forwarded to every applicant, and are as follow:

No. 1. *Fruit and Hardy Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants*, pp 93.
2. *Bulbous and Tuberous rooted Plants and Dahlias*, &c. pp 24.
3. *Greenhouse Trees, Shrubs and Plants*, p p 50.
4. *Catalogue of Vegetable, Field and Flower seeds.*

To the Proprietors of Nurseries, and those who may wish to establish new Nurseries, they will furnish all articles desired at a liberal discount and a convenient credit; and in other cases where large quantities are wanted, a reasonable abatement will be made. They will also supply all venders of Seeds, and those who wish to engage in that business, with every variety of Vegetable, Field and Flower Seeds at very low rates. These seeds possess the advantage of being raised under their own observation, or when imported, of being true to their satisfaction, and *their accuracy and fatality are expressly guaranteed.* Many rare and choice varieties will be found in the Catalogue which have never before been offered to the public. The collection of Bulbous Flower roots and Dahlias is particularly rich and extensive, and of the latter they have a specimen bed covering an acre of ground, and comprising 600 varieties now in full splendour. Bulbous roots and Dahlias can be easily transported, and may be vended in a dry state by seed stores &c. and an establishment for the Sale of these articles ought to exist in every town in the Union.—It will be readily perceived that the great number of Trees always in the Nurseries, enables the Proprietors to make superior selections, and secure to all applicants this particular advantage.

It is desired that all orders be sent *directly by mail to the Proprietors*, and the utmost attention will be given to forwarding them by the speediest route, &c.

Catalogues may be seen at this office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of the city of Baltimore, hath obtained from the Orphans' court of Anne-Arundel county, letters testamentary on the estate of Henry Ellicott, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby notified to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, on or before the 8th day of April next, or they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 8th day of October, 1833.

ELIAS ELLICOTT, Ex'r.
R.

2 American Baltimore, will publish the above Oct. 10.